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LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER.

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DAILY COURIER.
BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

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President Johnson and the South.

The issue is at last made up between the President and the Radical leaders. His message to Congress on the condition of the Southern States, backed by Gen. Grant's report, is a demand—clear, open, and unequivocal—for a surrender, "quarter or no quarter." The President tells these men and the country, and the world, that the most gratifying condition of things exists everywhere in the South; that the people have so far been faithful to their pledges, and that he believes that they are honest and sincere in the desire they manifest to return to the Union. In fact, he expresses the opinion that the state of public sentiment, as well as the condition of the country, is much better than he had any reason to expect at this early day.

General Grant corroborates the President's view of affairs in the South, and sees no reason why the people of those States should not be regarded as trustworthy and loyal. He has just traveled through those States; he has talked with the people; he has seen with his own eyes the behavior of both whites and blacks, and, like an honest man, he reports what he knows, without any attempt to pervert or conceal the facts for the benefit of political demagogues. In what striking contrast does the position of the President and General Grant appear with that of the vindictive and crazy Radicals, who still persist in claiming that the war is not at an end, and that the Southern people are sullen and obstinate, and not in a proper frame of mind to be received into Congress and participate in the Government. One, the President, and the other the Commander-in-Chief of the armies, whose majestic plans brought the war to a successful close. Although the President had perhaps as much, personally, to complain of, so far as the rebellion was concerned, as almost any man, and although General Grant fought the Confederate armies from Fort Donelson to Petersburg, neither of these men, so far as their acts or expressions were evidences of their sentiments, entertain any hard feelings whatever towards the Southern people. If they have in their hearts any animosity against those they have subdued, and who are now prostrate, they have the magnanimity to conceal it, and are too manly to permit their private grievances to warp their judgments or control their public policy. If they do not wish to see the Union perfectly restored, and the Southern States put once more fully upon their feet, their public expressions do not reflect their convictions or desires. But we have faith in the sincerity of both of these men. The entire course of both of them during the past six months has disappointed the unfavorable expectations they had formed of their probable policy. The first utterances of President Johnson, when he found himself suddenly thrust into the Presidential chair, by the act of a crazy enthusiast, were calculated to excite much alarm in regard to the treatment which the rebellious States, would probably receive at his hands. These unfavorable impressions have been entirely dispelled by the unexpected and extraordinary liberality and sound judgment he has since displayed. He appears to have sunk the man in the statesman; to have looked to the good of the country alone, and to have been controlled by considerations having reference to the public good rather than of personal resentment. While the measures which he has suggested in his efforts to reconstruct the Government have not always rigidly conformed to the strict letter of the Constitution, and while he may, in some cases, have assumed powers not belonging to his office, it is possible that he has pursued the only course by which greater evils could be avoided. He knew that the views of the radical party of the North were extreme and uncompromising; that they were not satisfied with the great victory the Government had achieved in the overthrow of the rebellion, and that they were controlled by a vindictive, revengeful and unreasonable spirit, which would tolerate nothing but the utter destruction of the Southern States and the persecution of their people. He promptly determined to place himself in the path of these lunatics, and rescue the South from the impending ruin. He did so; and the result is told briefly but clearly in his special message to Congress, and in General Grant's report. Can any one say that the policy of the President has not been more fruitful of good results than would have been that of the radicals? Can any one tell any good that would have resulted from the extreme measures which they desired? Would not those States have been to-day an uninhabited desert instead of a multitude of rapidly recovering and prosperous communities, if the policy which they urged had been carried out?

The liberal terms of surrender conceded by General Grant, and the position taken by the President that amnesty should be extended to all who would receive it, except in some exceptional cases, was literally "oil upon the troubled waters." The soldiers who would, under apprehensions of punishment, have been turned into guerrillas and marauders, and who would have made the country uninhabitable, life unsafe, and industry useless, retired quietly to their homes and became laborious and energetic producers of wealth. The policy announced by the President produced a feeling of security through all classes, and the hope that the country would be permitted to recover from the waste of war immediately had birth. The unexpected clemency and forbearance of the Government aroused the liviliest feelings of both wonder and gratitude, and men resolved to prove themselves worthy of the faith in their honor and good intentions thus extended to them. They have demonstrated the earnestness of their purposes by their works. At the demand of the President they have abolished slavery, guaranteed the protection of the freedmen, taken the oaths of amnesty and allegiance and repudiated their debts, and are now peacefully and earnestly engaged in the pursuits of industry. What more could be asked or desired of them? The radicals evidently want something else, though the President and Commander-in-Chief are satisfied. They insist that the rebellious spirit of the South is not broken, and that the States must not be permitted to resume their places in the Union. Upon this issue they now confront the President. Which will prove victorious in the struggle cannot be safely predicted, but time will show. We have an abiding faith, however, in the wisdom and firmness of the President, and shall be greatly decieved if he does not break the line of battle of his opponents and scatter them to the four winds of Heaven. He shall certainly have our good wishes in his noble efforts.

The Governor's Approval of the Bill Repealing the Expatriation Law.

The Governor's message, announcing that he had signed the bill repealing the expatriation law, was received in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, with stamping of feet and clapping of hands, and other demonstrations of joyful approval. The people of Kentucky indorse the oft-quoted sentiment of the lamented Pilcher, "Equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none."

One reason of this manifestation of joy was, that it had been thought doubtful whether the bill would be signed or vetoed. It is known that a heavy pressure from the radicals was brought to bear upon the Governor, but without the anticipated success. However, had he vetoed the bill the radicals would have had a fruitless triumph, as it was found, upon a count of noses, that the requisite two-thirds could be obtained, to pass the bill over the veto. This measure was not a strictly party one, as the vote shows.

☞ The trousseau of the Princess Anna Murat, about to be married to the Duke de Mouchin, is a marvel of richness and beauty. The Emperor contributes 400,000 francs' ($80,000) worth of diamonds, in addition to the donation of 2,000,000 francs. Among other contrivances for spending money is a dress estimated at 80,000 francs.

The Slanderers of the South.

It has been quite fashionable with a certain class in the North for many years past, to discant with upturned eyes and sorrowful faces upon the "barbarism of slavery" and the ruffianism of Southern society. This class of weak-headed people took it for granted that the world accepted as truth the perverted representations of the Southern social system, and talked and wrote as if it were an established fact that the institution of slavery had corrupted and degraded the whole population to the level of ruffians and brutes. They have professed to believe that the etiquette and usuages established by civilized society to regulate social intercourse, were not here regarded, and that even the laws themselves had lost their efficiency in the general demoralization of those communities, and failed to exercise their wholesome and necessary restraints.

This, however, was the theory and talk of fanatics to whom the world paid but little attention, and whose opinions were not received beyond their own narrow minded and contracted circle. Of late years, however, other classes have joined in the hue and cry, and men who fought once with apparent zeal for the rights of the South, and defended not only its institutions, but the morality, piety and social excellence of its people, have for the basest purposes indorsed and circulated the slanders they once denounced.

An instance of this we find the following in the last number of the Chronicle, edited by John W. Forney. In speaking of a disreputable scene which occurred in one of the courts at Washington, not long since, in which two lawyers gave each other the lie, Forney says:

"In common with the great masses of the people we had supposed that exhibitions of ruffianism like this were among the things of the past, having been buried with slavery and the rebellion. It seems, however, that we have still those among us who discard the common rules which regulate the conduct of gentlemen, even under circumstances of the most grave importance."

Here is a broad intimation that "ruffianism" has heretofore been confined to the South, and that the hope had been entertained that when slavery was extinguished "ruffianism" would expire with it. The intimation conveys at the same time a falsehood upon its face, and a very dirty libel in its belly. No one knows better than John W. Forney, that there never was a time in the history of the two sections, when the records of crime would not have shown an overwhelming proportion of offenses against law committed in the Northern States—when there were not only a greater number but a greater variety of crimes committed in the North than in the South, even in proportion to population. He knows, too, that the Southern men have been denounced time and again as ruffians, because they would not tolerate the identical offense which in this case he styles "ruffianism." When a Southern man wished to put the last possible affront upon an antagonist he gave him the lie, but never unless he was prepared to defend his life. The lie was seldom passed, and always fearfully resented. And yet, in the face of the well-known fact, this libeller of the South undertakes to hold that section responsible for an offense against good manners which was never tolerated there, and never will be, unless there should be a heavy influx of just such men as himself, and society should be corrupted thereby.

Why will public men and leading journalists persist in these unjust and unnecessary flings at a people who, whatever may have been their offenses, or crimes if you please, are now prostrate and helpless? Is it our policy as individuals? is it our policy as States, to add fuel to the flame of exasperation and hate, which God knows already burns too fiercely? Can any possible good result from such a course, and will not the evil effects be lasting and permanent? Old wounds are still open and bleeding, and time and exemption from fresh assaults and outrages alone can heal them. These unprovoked attacks will greatly retard, and perhaps forever prevent the return of kindly feelings and a forgiving spirit. In her devastated plains, in her profaned hearths, in her solitary chimnies, from around which the flames lighted by the blazing torch of war have swept the once loved homestead; in the walls of widows and orphans, whose protectors have poured out their life blood as a libation to liberty; in these things the people of the South can find enough to irritate them—enough to sorrow over. Their bitterest enemies, if they possessed one spark of generous feeling, should respect their desolation and drop the uplifted arm of vengeance, and seal the lips yet opening to reproach.

It is the duty of every lover of his country to labor for conciliation; to revive good feeling; to smooth down the exasperations generated by a quarter of a century of wrong and four years of bloody desolating war; to establish a feeling of brotherly respect by acts of kindness, and to forget, if possible, all causes of offense and all subjects of reproach. When this is done, the whole country will feel its beneficial effects, in animated trade and commerce, in stimulated production, in rapidly increasing wealth and general prosperity. Surely such a state of things is better than indulgence in useless taunts and reproaches, aggravating slanders and unproductive falsehoods.

☞ The Southern States are "in the Union" for all practical purposes, such as amending the Constitution; and they are out of the Union for all political purposes, such as taking seats in Congress. It makes no difference what you are doing or trying to do, whether you are in the Union or not. If you have great big armies fighting like thunder against the Government and showing their battle-flags in sight of Washington, you are still a part of the Union, and never can be anything else; but if those armies have surrendered and laid down their arms, you are out of the Union, without a hope of ever getting in again.—Louisville Courier.

The editor of the Courier should not confound rebels with States. States cannot go out of the Union, but rebels can, and many who are now protected by the Stars and Stripes should be made to go out of the Union on a "double quick." The mistake we have made is, that while we have not allowed States to go out of the Union, we have allowed unrepentant rebels to remain in it. We hope the Courier will come to feel that it is for loyal people to say whether States are in or out of the Union, not for rebels to decide that question.—[Cleveland Herald.

We can assure the editor of the Herald that it is not us, but the radicals, like himself, who has confounded rebels with States. His party have always contended that the rebellious States were not out of the Union, and could not get out. If this was true, how does it now happen that those States are now refused all participation in the Government, except the privilege of paying taxes? If they are States, and are in the Union, the seats of their Representatives in Congress should not now be vacant. There is a contradiction here somewhere, and it is one which the "rebels" are not responsible for. They thought that they and their States were out of the Union, and some of them think yet that they were out for a while—that is for about four years. But after they had surrendered the President assured them that they were mistaken—that they had never been out, and that they must take their seats in Congress, whereupon they, believing that the President ought to know what he was talking about, elected members and sent them on. Right here the radicals interposed, and refused to admit them to their seats.

One of two things is certain: Either they were out of the Union or they were not. If they were not, the radicals in excluding them from their seats have violated the Constitution and been guilty of a gross and unparalleled usurpation of power, for which they instead of the "rebels" "should be made to go out of the Union in double-quick."

We are very willing for "the loyal people to say whether the States are in or out of the Union," but we would be under many obligations, if, after they have said whether they are or not, they would stick to it, and not swallow their own words as they have been doing.

☞ "Go it, old fellow," said two idle scape-graces to an honest laborer at work—"work away while we play—sow and we'll reap."

"Very likely, my lads," replied the old man, coolly, "I'm sowing hemp."

The Abolition of Slavery.

The proclamation of Secretary Seward, which we publish to-day, settles now and forever the question of slavery. The adoption of the Amendment to the Constitution by the requisite number of States is officially announced, and however much we may regret it, however much it may be opposed to our interests, and however unjust and oppressive it may be, it is nevertheless a fixed fact which we cannot change, and which we must therefore accept and act upon.

Our true policy, dictated alike by self-interest and the public good, requires us to conform, with the least possible delay, to the inevitable circumstances. Slavery is abolished. The Constitution no longer protects or tolerates its existence, and it is for the people of Kentucky and their Legislature now to say, whether they will recognize the fact and adapt themselves and their laws to their changed relations with their former slaves, or whether they will obstinately persist in keeping their eyes closed to what is so clearly manifest to all the world, and cling, like the drowning man to the straw, to an institution which is defunct and gone.

If the Constitutional amendment did not actually speak the doom of slavery in this State, its continued existence, with free States bordering us on every side, would be an impossibility. The adjoining States, in which slavery was an institution, were the walls which sustained it in Kentucky. These walls have crumbled down, leaving nothing to support or protect it here, and it would be absurd to hope for its continuance.

But the matter is not left to our judgments or wishes. The Constitution, which is the supreme law, pronounces slavery dead, and prohibits it throughout the land. This fact we cannot evade or modify. We must accept it, and we have no alternative but to act upon the fact. What, then, shall be our policy, under the circumstances thus forced upon us?

Shall we refuse to recognize facts which can not be controverted and permit our laws regulating slavery to remain upon our statute books, when they have become wholly inoperative and void, and are actually stumbling blocks to our comfort and prosperity? Or shall we not rather adopt the wiser policy of repealing all such laws and enacting others, such as may be required for the protection and control of this large portion of our population, to whom but a small part of our laws now apply?

It strikes us that the path of duty and of interest is the same. So long as the present laws are retained and no new ones are passed, our labor system will be involved in inextricable confusion and will be altogether unavailable. The rights of neither the employer or the laborer will be defined or understood; contracts can not be made, or, if made, can not be depended upon; the negro will be unwilling to work, and in the meantime every department of industry will languish, and the amount of our products be proportionably reduced. And, in addition to these evils, it is quite probable that a military force will be kept in the State, and the right of habeas corpus refused to us until the present anomalous condition of affairs is corrected.

On the other hand, if we promptly repeal our slave code and enact such laws as may be found necessary to control and protect the negro in his new condition, the relation between labor and capital will be understood by each, laborers will be abundant, the larger proportion of the difficulties which now surround us will disappear; every department of industry will be revived and stimulated, the production of our great staples will be greatly increased, and we shall be relieved from the annoying military restraints which now encompass us on every side.

This subject demands, and will no doubt receive the earnest consideration and prompt action of the Legislature. It is to be hoped that that body will deal with it in the spirit of a wise and enlightened statesmanship.

The Habeas Corpus in New York.

The laws for the protection of the personal liberty of the citizen have been held in abeyance so long that people have become accustomed, in a great measure, to their loss, while the military authorities in many cases appear to have forgotten that they ever existed. Some of them regard the rights which the President so wisely restored to a portion of the States a few weeks since, with as little respect as a Mohammedan would the Gospel of Christ. Power has so long been the measure of jurisdiction, and has been so exclusively in the hands of the military authorities, that the practice of disregarding the civil law seems to have become a chronic and incurable disease. A striking instance of this was recently exhibited in New York, in the case of Colonel Robert Martin, of this State, whose arrest we have before announced. Colonel Martin, upon being taken to Fort Lafayette, applied, through his counsel, to be set at liberty, by virtue of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The military authorities disregarded the demand of the writ, on the ground that it was not properly served, and the writ was for this reason discharged.

The second one was duly served, and General Hooker made a return in which he sets forth, as his counsel contend, matter which exuses him from the production of Martin in court. The court, after listening to argument on either side, held that the prisoner must be produced in open court, and made an order directing Major General Hooker to have him in court on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, in default of which an attachment would issue against that officer. The argument made by General Hooker to justify his refusal to obey the writ, is, that at the time of Martin's arrest, the privilege of the writ had not been restored, and that, therefore, the prisoner has no right to avail himself of it now. It was that is all General Hooker knows about law, his reading must have been exceedingly limited. His argument is a palpable, barefaced absurdity, and we are amazed that an attorney could be found with sufficient assurance to read it in court. By the time the General finds himself attached for contempt of court, he will probably learn that the war is not now going on.

We publish the documents connected with the case in another column.

Maximilian's Decrees.

Two important decrees have recently been issued by Maximilian, one of them extending for fifteen days, from the 20th of November, the time in which the soldiers of President Juarez laying down their arms were to be granted amnesty, and the other ordering a general draft for the army throughout Mexico. The work of drafting the laws for the future government of the empire having been completed, the fact was announced in an imperial order, and the official journal was giving the statutes to the public in daily installments. Immigrants are said to be arriving in the country in large numbers, and these arrivals Maximilian's friends adduce, among many other things, as evidence of increasing confidence in the durability of the empire. The United States Consul at Vera Cruz is recognized by the imperial authorities, his status happening by some oversight not to have been affected by the provisions of a law which is supposed to have been enacted purposely to exclude our representatives.

SPECULATION IN COTTON GOODS.—The history of some cotton transactions, if written, would prove curiously interesting.—Probably very few cases would be followed so clearly as one we heard yesterday. The time commences with the first year of the war, 1861. A party in this city purchased one hundred bales of sheeting at eight cents a yard—100,000 yards in all, costing $8,000. Within a year afterwards this lot was sold for forty cents a yard, thereby yielding a profit of $32,000. Party number two held it for another rise, and sold out in another year at sixty cents a yard, realizing a profit of $20,000. Party number three held on a while, and then sold out at sixty-two cents, to one who has been forced to keep it until within a short time, when the career of one hundred bales came to its end at nineteen cents.—[Boston Journal.

Kentucky Legislature.

[Reported for the Louisville Courier.]

FRANKFORT, Dec. 19, 1865.

SENATE.

The Senate was opened at 10 o'clock with prayer by Rev. Mr. Crutcher, of the Christian Church.

Mr. BAKER—County Courts—A House bill to change the time of holding the quarterly courts of Garrard County. Passed.

Same—A House bill to repeal an act to create a Soldier's Relief Fund for Benton county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend an act to authorize the Boyle county court to liquidate certain bonds. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the law in regard to the road law in Bracken county. Passed.

Mr. SWIGERT—Finance—A House bill for the benefit of the late sheriff of Harlan county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Charles Curtley, of Rockcastle county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Washington Pryor, of Union county. Passed.

Mr. LILLY—Finance—A House bill for the benefit of the late sheriff of Grayson county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Thomas Conway, late sheriff of Union county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Matthew Mullen, late clerk of the Pendleton Circuit and County Courts. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of William Wray, of Lawrence county. Passed.

Mr. HARMON—Judiciary—A bill to incorporate the Greasy Crocus Creek Oil Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Shale and Slate Oil Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Sand Rock Oil Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Granite Oil Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Confidence Oil Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Good Intenest Oil Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Minnehaha Oil Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Cumberland River and Crocus Creek Oil Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Tar Creek Oil Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Asphaltum Oil Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Treadwater Mining and Petroleum Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend article 1 of the Civil Codes of Practice, title attachments. Withdrawn.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville. [The vote postponing this bill was reconsidered, and the reading of the same dispensed with, and, as amended, passed.] It reads thus:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That, should the Mayor be temporarily disabled from any cause from discharging the duties of his office, or should the office be vacated from any cause before the expiration of his term of office, the Judge of the City Court of said city shall perform the duties of the mayoralty and the status of the powers [powers] of during the continuance of the Mayor's disability, or until a Mayor shall have been elected by the votes of said city and duly qualified; and the General Council shall allow the same compensation *pro rata* to the Judge of the City Court acting as Mayor *pro tem.*, as was allowed to the Mayor at the time of the occurrence of the vacancy, according to the term of said office.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Council, in case of a vacancy in the mayoralty as aforesaid, except in case of temporary disability, to order an election by the qualified voters of said city to be held at the several voting places, at as early a day as practicable, not exceeding ten days from the day of the occurrence of the vacancy, to fill said vacancy for the residue of a Mayor; and it shall be the duty of the Judge of the City Court of said city to order said election in case of a failure or refusal of the General Council to order said election, after giving ten days notice in two newspapers of said city, and he shall in such case, appoint the officers of such election, in accordance with law.

SEC. 3. The salary of the Mayor of said city to be not less than two thousand, nor more than four thousand dollars, to be regulated by the General Council.

Mr. GORIN—Judiciary—A House bill to amend the act to incorporate the Wayne County Road Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to pardon all persons who have committed the crime of treason against the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Passed.

Same—A bill to give a lien to mechanics and journeymen in Boyle county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of the minor children of Jonathan Nichols. Passed.

Same—A bill to charter the Crinoline Oil Company. Passed.

Mr. MORROW—Judiciary—A House bill to incorporate the Owen Mining and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Kentucky Traveler's Insurance Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Fayette Oil Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate First American and European Patent Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Falls City and Cumberland Oil Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Home Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. BAILEY—Internal Improvements—A House bill to incorporate the Montgomery and Bath county Associated Turnpike Road Company. Amended and passed.

Mr. BRUNER—Revised Statutes—A House bill to amend section one, article thirty-one, chapter forty-one, Revised Statutes. [Making lunacy an additional cause for divorce.] Passed.

A Senate bill, amended in the House, for the benefit of John A. Yandell, Sheriff of Crittenden county. Passed.

Mr. BAKER—County Courts—A bill to amend an act for the benefit of the town of Tompkinsville. Passed.

Mr. BAILEY—Privileges and Elections—A House bill to change the voting places in district Number 5, Graves county. Passed.

Mr. CLEVELAND—Leaves—A bill to establish a Court of Common Pleas in the 9th judicial district.

Mr. DUDLEY—A bill to amend the charter of the L. & F. & L. & F. R. R. Co.

Mr. WM. JOHNSON—A bill for the benefit of Sally R. Hardy. All of which were properly referred.

A House bill to remove the new privies from the Capital square. Passed.

A House bill to amend an act to establish an additional voting precinct in Marian county. Passed.

A House bill, amended in the Senate, to incorporate the Amazon Oil and Mining Company, in which the House refused to concur; so the Senate concluded to not adhere to its amendment.

A House bill to incorporate the Central Passenger R. R. Co. of the city of Louisville. Passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[CORRECTION.—In our report of Saturday's proceedings we stated that Mr. Vanmeter had indefinite leave of absence; it should have been Mr. Trabue.]

The House was opened with prayer as usual.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

The further consideration of the contested election cases of Wm. A. Brann vs. James Wilson, and Wm. A. Morton vs. Richard Gregory, were postponed and made the special order, the first for 10 o'clock, and the second for 11 o'clock on the 11th day of January, 1865.

Mr. ALLAN offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the propriety of a law providing for payment of damages for property taken, injured or destroyed by troops in the service of this State, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Baker, Patrick, Yandell, Bruce, Moores, Gray, Burchett, Roark, Gregory, Carr, Lacy, Reynolds and Owsley, indefinitely.

Mr. THOMAS—Corporations—To authorize the formation of companies for mining and manufacturing purposes. Print, and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—Senate bill to incorporate the Planter's Insurance Company of Kentucky. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend the charter of the Southwestern Telegraph Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Morganfield Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons. Passed.

Same—To incorporate Smithfield College, Henry county. Passed.

Same—To incorporate Solomon Gas Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Louisville Cement and Water-power Company. Passed.

Mr. LILLARD—Corporation—For the benefit of Lodge No. 203, at Dycusburg. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Pittsburg and Burkesville Oil Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Kentucky River Rock Oil and Lead Mining Company. Passed.

Mr. HAWTHORN—Corporations—To amend the charter of the town of Catlettsburg. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Lumsden Rock Oil and Mining Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Phœnix Oil and Mining Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Mayseville Woolen Manufacturing Company. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend the laws in relation to the city of Frankfort. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to incorporate Beargrass Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Mr. LEMON—Corporations—Senate bill to change the name of the Airdrie Petroleum Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Madison Petroleum, Salt and Mining Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Eclipse Petroleum and Mining Company. Passed.

Mr. VAN SEGGERN—Corporations—Senate bill concerning turnpike and plank roads. [Said roads not permitted to charge toll on streets that are kept in repair by city or town authorities.] Passed.

Same—Senate bill to incorporate the Oakland Mills Oil, Mining and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the town of St. Mary's, in Marion county. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Calhoon Oil Company. Passed.

Mr. BAKER—Corporations—To incorporate Louisville Lodge, No. 400, Free and Accepted Masons. Passed.

Mr. CARR—Corporations—To incorporate the Tar Coat Oil Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Dane Farm Oil Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Rip Vanwinkle Oil Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Central Passenger Railway Company of Louisville. Passed.

Mr. R. T. DAVIS—Codes of Practice—Senate bill to amend section 670, of the Civil Code of Practice. Print, and fall in orders of day.

Same—Senate bill to amend sec. 427, chap. 4th., Civil Code of Practice, Print, and placed in orders of the day.

Same—Senate bill to amend sub-division 6, of section 470, of the Civil Code of Practice, title, "Evidence." Print, and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—Senate bill to repeal an act, entitled, "An act to amend sec. 684 of the Civil Code of Practice." Placed in orders of the day.

Same—To amend sec. 563, of the Civil Code of Practice. Print, and placed in orders of the day.

Same—To amend sec. 646, of the Civil Code of Practice. Passed. [Amended by adding, "When the depositions are taken in the county in which the action is pending, the officer taking the same may deliver them to the clerk of the Court without sealing, directing and indorsing the same, as hereinbefore required.]

Same—To amend the Civil Code of Practice in regard to demurrers. Print and placed in orders of the day.

Same—To repeal sections 324, 348, and 349, of the Criminal Code, and to regulate appeals in criminal and penal cases. Print, and placed in orders of the day.

Same—To regulate the trial of equitable actions. Print and placed in orders of the day.

Mr. BIJUR—Codes of Practice—To amend section 645, title 13, of the Civil Code of Practice. Print, and placed in orders of the day.

Same—To amend section 82, Civil Code of Practice. Print, and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. R. T. DAVIS—Judiciary—To repeal an act approved 15th March, 1862, entitled, "An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the laws in relation to changes of venue," approved March 5th, 1860, and re-enact the 10th section of the last named act. Print, and placed in orders of the day.

Same—To amend chapter 43, article 2, section 5, of the Revised Statutes; title, "Guardian and Ward." Placed in orders of the day.

Mr. BIJUR—Judiciary—To define the liability of assignors and indorsers of promissory notes. Print, and placed in orders of the day.

Mr. BUCKNER—Judiciary—To prevent the dismissal of certain civil actions. Print, and placed in orders of the day.

Mr. BRADLEY—Judiciary—Senate bill for the benefit of Mary Jane Hardin. Placed in orders of the day.

Mr. VARNON—Ways and Means—Senate bill for the benefit of John A. Yandell, late Sheriff of Crittenden county. Reported the same with an amendment. Amendment concurred in and bill passed. Yeas, 85; nays, 0.

Same—Senate bill in regard to the office of sheriff and other collecting officers of this State. Passed. [Hereafter, in all suits, actions and motions against sheriffs and their deputies, constables, and other collecting officers, and their securities, for failures in duty on the part of a sheriff, &c., shall be no defense that the plaintiff in any process, execution, &c., directed said officer to delay, or in any wise stay proceedings thereon, unless said defense is supported by the consent, in writing, of the plaintiff, his agent or attorney for so doing, duly signed. Said act to take effect January 1, 1867.]

Same—For the benefit of Geo. W. Welsh, executor of Geo. W. Donegby, late Sheriff of Boyle county. Passed,

Same—To amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth. Placed in orders of the day.

Same—For the benefit of Thos. J. Jolly, late sheriff of Breckinridge county. [Allowed $121 87, for conveying pupil to Feeble-Minded Institute.] Passed. Yeas 84; nays 0.

Same—For the benefit of P. Palmer, late sheriff of Marshall county. Passed—yeas 81; nays 2.

Same—To aid in the erection of a jail in Magoffin county. Rejected.

Mr. PRIEST—Ways and Means—For the benefit of G. S. Jones, Sheriff of Marshall county. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of John Cargile, late Sheriff of Hopkins county. Passed.

Mr. HUDSON—Ways and Means—For the benefit of Robert White, late Judge of Carter county. Passed.

House bill, amended in Senate, for the benefit of T. J. Puryear, late Sheriff of Graves county. Amendment concurred in.

Mr. HUDSON—Ways and Means—For the benefit of the Sheriff of Fulton county. Passed.

Mr. POTTER—Ways and Means—For the benefit of John McGeorge, late Sheriff of Harlan county. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Felix G. Begley, late Sheriff of Perry county. Referred to the Committee on County Courts.

Mr. DRAFFIN—Internal Improvements—To amend the laws in relation to revenue and taxable property. Print, and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—To incorporate the Grassy Lick Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the Covington and Lexington Turnpike Company. May subscribe for stock in roads connecting with them. Passed.

Same—To re-build the bridges on the Lexington, Washington, Paris and Mayesville Turnpike Road. Print, and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—For the benefit of John Steele, of Pike county. Passed.

Mr. HALL—Banks—To authorize the sale and transfer of certain lands, stocks and other securities pledged to the incorporated and National Banks of this State. Print, and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Banks—Senate bill to incorporate the Warsaw Deposit Bank. Reported the same with amendments. Amendment concurred in, and bill passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend the charter of the Falls City Bank at Louisville. Reported same with an amendment. Amendment concurred in, and bill passed.

Mr. THOMAS—Corporations—To amend an act changing the line of a voting district in Marion county. Passed.

Mr. FISHER—Public Offices—To remove, without delay, the new privies on the public square. Passed.

Mr. BUCKNER—Circuit Courts—To fix the time of holding courts in the Fifth Judicial District. Print, and placed in orders of the day.

Same—Senate bill to repeal an act concerning the Washington Circuit Court, approved March 4, 1865. Passed.

Mr. MATTEWS—County Courts—For the benefit of the late sheriffs, judges, clerks, constables, and other civil officers of this Commonwealth. Passed. [Allows them the further time of two years to collect and distrain for all taxes and fee bills due them. They are subject to all the pains and penalties now imposed by laws for issuing and collecting illegal fee bills.]

Same—For the benefit of James H. Travis, Esq. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend the act creating the office of police judge and marshal in the town of Washington, Mason county. Passed.

Same—To amend the road laws Mason of county. Passed.

Mr. HARLAN—Revised Statutes—To amend the existing laws in regard to injunctions. Print, and placed in orders of the day.

Same—Senate bill to amend chapter 4, article 1, title Attorneys. Placed in orders of the day.

Same—Senate bill to revive and continue in force, acts and amended acts to amend 3d and 5th articles of chapter 80, Revised Statutes. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend chapter 86, article 6, sec. 3, Revised Statutes. Orders of the day.

Same—Senate bill to prevent the careless, wanton, or malicious use of deadly weapons. Passed. [Allows widows and minor child or children, or either of them, of a person killed by the careless or wanton, or malicious use of firearms, to have action against the person who committed the killing.]

Same—Senate bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville as to judge, marshal and clerk of the city court, and taking bail in certain cases. Print and placed in orders of the day.

Same—Senate bill to amend the penal laws. Passed.

Mr. WOLFORD offered the following resolution, which was adopted—yeas 46, nays 36:

Resolved, That when this House adjourns to-day, it will not meet until after the recess already ordered.

Mr. BUSH—Sinking Fund—Offered a resolution, requiring the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to report to the General Assembly, on the 10th of January, 1866, a full and complete exhibit of the condition and application of the Sinking Fund for the last two years, and that they also show and exhibit the several amounts paid into the Sinking Fund; from what source same was derived; and what expenditures have been made by them during the last two years; also state the specific amounts received from the various public works, improvements, and incorporated institutions, in which the State has an interest; also the aggregate cost of each to the State; also the amount received by the State or Sinking Fund from each of said works or improvements, and incorporated institutions, from the beginning up to the end of last fiscal year. Which was adopted.

Mr. BELL offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Speaker, and four members to be appointed by him, be a standing Committee on Revision and Rules, and that said committee report as a matter of privilege.

Mr. ROUSSEAU moved to reconsider the vote by which this House adopted the resolution offered by Mr. Wolford, which was adopted, and the resolution was rejected.

The House then adjourned.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 20, 1865.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at the regular hour, and was opened with prayer as usual.

Mr. BRUNER — Revised Statutes — A House bill in relation to the town of Campbellsville, in Taylor county. Amended and passed.

Same—A bill to allow proceedings to be instituted for forfeiture of railroad charters in certain cases. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Same—A bill to amend chapter 3, title 8, of the Civil Code. Ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

A House resolution in relation to the Sinking Fund, requiring the commissioners to make a full report, on the 10th of January next, of all receipts of the last two years, and other specific matters. Adopted.

Mr. DUDLEY—Leave—A bill to amend the charter of the Kentucky River Navigation Company. Granted, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The Senate then took a recess until 12 o'clock.

Mr. SWIGERT moved that a Senate bill amended in the House to incorporate the Woodford County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, be taken up and the amendment concurred in; which was adopted.

Mr. DUDLEY, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a House bill to regulate a voting place in Rocky Hill precinct, in Barren county. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

Messrs. Thomas, Harlan, Young, Newell, and Potter were appointed a committee, in pursuance of a resolution of the House, to investigate the rates of toll for transportation of passengers and freights by the various railroads of the State, and to ascertain whether any of them charge a greater rate of toll than is allowed by their several charters.

Mr. CARLISLE had leave of absence for to-day.

Mr. BUCKNER offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day on the table, viz:

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their influence to procure a reduction of the present oppressive tax on the manufacture of cigars, and that the Governor be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. CONKLIN had leave to bring in a bill to change the time of meeting of the General Assembly.

To amend the charter of the Planter's Bank of Kentucky. Amendment concurred in.

To incorporate the Globe Insurance Company. Amendment concurred in.

To amend the act to change the time of holding the quarterly court of Garrard county. Amendment concurred in.

To amend the charter of the town of New Haven, in Nelson county. Passed.

For the benefit of Dolly S. Carr, and others. Passed.

To change the line between Green and Taylor counties. Passed.

To incorporate the Trade Water Mining and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

To incorporate the Greasy and

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY...DECEMBER 27, 1865.

☞ Mr. J. E. Corley is authorized to receive subscribers for the COURIER in Tennessee, North Alabama, and Georgia.

Nigger on the Brain.

We think that we have signally failed thus far in making any material impression upon the obdurate hearts of the Radicals within the scope of our circulation, and are inclined to believe that they are disposed to continue in their sin. Whether they know any better or not is doubtful, for men with such principles can not know much; but it is certain that their hearts are as hard as their consciences are soft and elastic. The presses hereabouts persist in styling this paper a rebel sheet, notwithstanding we preach the true political gospel, and by solemn legislative enactment have been restored to all the rights and privileges of citizenship. They put all men who have at any time been connected with the rebellion in the same sentence of damnation, and will not believe that our presence is not dangerous to the public weal. Fortunately for our comfort and peace of mind, the opinions of these fanatics are not of sufficient weight or importance to disturb the placidity of our temper, or to move us from our propriety.

When we tell them that "nigger on the brain" is their disease, and that they are pressing his pretensions to citizenship and political and social equality at the expense of the white man, they flatly deny the charge, and give us clouds of gas about human rights. If we prove to them that they are inconsistent, they refuse to see it, and persist in their folly. They fight for the restoration of the Union, and refuse to acknowledge that it is restored. They insist that the Southern States shall vote for the constitutional amendment, and yet deny that they are in the Union. They claim Andrew Johnson as the President of their party, and oppose almost every measure of his policy. They assert that they care nothing for the negro, but will scarcely talk, write, or legislate about anything else. These contradictions indicate men who are walking in uncertain paths, and groping about in error.

Among the papers which come to our table which have lost their political compass and who are steering to and fro in uncertainty and doubt, we know of none who has wandered farther from the true point than our contemporary of the "Commercial" at New Albany. He is as rabid as a rattlesnake in August, and seems to shudder and grow pale at the bare idea of living upon the same hemisphere with a rebel or a traitor. The bloody rascals appear to haunt him night and day, and to occupy the greater portion of his thoughts not specially devoted to the interests of the intellectual, refined, highly educated, dark-skinned and sweet-scented Sambo. The two subjects combined are his themes for patriotic and philanthropic eloquence and biting satire. He luxuriates in their discussion and pounds with his argumentative sledge hammer all who do not agree with him. We have unfortunately come within range of his formidable weapon, and must defend ourselves as best we may.

The following paragraph, from one of our recent articles, is made by the Commercial the text for a homily upon the matters referred to:

"Nigger on the brain" is their disease, and they can think of nothing else, and labor for nothing else. Their philantropy is limited to the interests of the darkey. They have none left for those who have a lighter skin and a clearer title to the rights of citizenship, and who are the natural rulers of inferior races. Their claims to political rights are so preposterous that they have no right to vote and are excluded from all participation in the Government. That is a small matter.

Of course we were speaking of the Radicals, which the Commercial thinks is a term of reproach substituted for that of abolitionists since the downfall of slavery. This definition does not precisely cover the case, because the term radicals embraces the entire class of impracticable politicians and demagogues. It is used as a designation in a case where a special term is absolutely needed.

The Commercial objects to the paragraph we have quoted in toto, and flounders through a column in efforts to upset its statements. He thinks there are people foolish enough to believe what we have stated of his party, and therefore attempts a defense. If ever there was a party which had reason to be ashamed of its principles and needed a defender, it is surely his.

He says that "the Radicals do not think of the negro at all, do not regard his race, and want nothing on that account." Considering all the facts and circumstances, this is rather a cool declaration. If it is true, we must conclude that they do a great deal of talking, writing, and clamoring, about a subject concerning which they do no "thinking," and from the character of the measures they propose, we might very reasonably conclude that they were got up without much intellectual effort. The fact that they carry their system of politics along without "thinking" may account for the circumstance that they are so frequently found opposing to-day what they advocated yesterday, and *vice versa*. No one who has noticed their frequent twistings and turnings will fail to see the force of this remark.

He continues: "They simply assert that 'all men are created equal,' and demand equal right for them all, irrpspective of any other consideration." This is an astounding demand for a class of people about which his party does no "thinking," and about which he would have us believe his party care nothing. "Equal right," irrespective of any other "considerations." This covers the whole case. It demands for the negro every right the white man enjoys. The right to vote; the right to make our laws; the right to sit upon the bench and pass judgment upon our lives and property; to go to Congress; represent the nation at foreign courts, and even to occupy the Presidential chair. Is not this as disgusting as it is monstrous? Could anything be more repugnant to the feelings of a white man or woman? And all this the editor calls "not nigger on the brain, but liberty and equality on the brain." It is not liberty and equality, but rather the wild frensy of incurable fanaticism. It would break down all social distinctions, and shock the moral sense and decency of the world, and tolerate, if it did not encourage the intermixture of the races and the corruption of the national blood.

In one breath the editor says the Radicals do not want "to legislate expressly for the negro," and in the next he argues that the reason they are continually legislating about the negro is obvious; because the negro "is the only man whom the laws have deprived of his natural rights." Therefore, because he is the only man who is deprived of his natural rights, it is necessary to do a great deal of legislation for him. Will the editor oblige us by letting us know when the rights he is now claiming for the negro became "natural rights?" Is the right to vote a "natural right?" Is the right to hold office a "natural right?" It is to the advocacy of such unadulterated nonsense as this that Radicalism drifts its votaries. The editor's concluding exhortation to rebels amounts to nothing. The rebellion has played out and so are the rebels. We are all voters over here in Kentucky, and the rebels have all disappeared, consequently it is not necessary to defend them against such attacks as this.

The Tobacco Tax.

The lengthy article which we publish today on the subject of tobacco taxation will be found exceedingly interesting. It meets all of the points raised at the Manufacturers' Convention recently held at the Cooper Institute fairly and satisfactorily. The subject is one of vast importance to the tobacco raisers of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the writer of the article referred to has defended their interests with singular ability. The absurdity of the proposition to put the Tobacco Tax upon the leaf instead of the manufactured article will be apparent to all who will read the article.

☞ A highly intelligent gentleman just returned from Washington, where he had superior advantages for becoming familiar with the political situation, informs us that but little hope is entertained of the admission of the Southern members during the present session—that in fact such a result is not expected.

The President and Sumner & Co.

The radicals were evidently taken by surprise by the President's prompt and very conclusive reply to the Senate's resolution of inquiry concerning the condition of public sentiment in the Southern States. Such documents as the President's message and General Grant's report were not dreamed of by the men who are seeking to reduce the Southern States to territorial governments. They supposed that the President would be bound to admit that great disorder and dissatisfaction existed in those States; that the people were sullen and contumacious; that they were not inclined to adopt the measures proposed by the Government, and that when they did adopt them it was with evident reluctance and discontent. The official documents containing the irrefutable testimony that the condition of those States was all that was desired and much better than could be expected, fell among the extremists with the power and damaging effects of a bomb-shell, and produced the wildest consternation and wrath.

Senator Sumner, the mild, amiable, and extremely reasonable gentleman from Massatusetts, could not contain himself, and immediately made a public exhibition of his disappointment and mortification. He intimated pretty broad that the President and General Grant were misrepresenting the facts, and talked about their "white washing" the rebellious states. It would take something stronger than whitewash to make a white man out of him or white men's principals out of the doctrines he delights to advocate. His ideas run altogether to dark-colored fabrico, and white is his especial horror.

Mr. Sumner may have spoken as he did on the spur of the moment, and without reflection, and he may not be disposed, in the future, to stick up to what he then said. But whether his remarks were premeditated, or slipped, in his fury, from his lips, they were exceedingly ill-advised, and exposed his hand when he should have kept it concealed. The impression conveyed by the conduct of the radicals thus far in the session is, that they intended to have made a bold fight for the policy they had chalked out, even if their advocacy of that policy should confront them with the President, and involve a struggle with him. They are for the exclusion of the Southern States, and desire that they should be remanded to a territorial condition. The President is exerting the powers in his hands for the restoration of the States to their original position in the Union. The policy of the President is sustained and supported by all moderate and conservative men throughout the country; it recommends itself by its adaptation to the circumstances which now surround us, and is imperatively demanded by the emergency in which we find ourselves.

In so boldly accepting the challenge so defiantly thrown down by his opponents, the President has verified our prediction, made several days ago, that he could not be moved or driven from the position he had assumed. He has, without hesitation, to use a homely expression, "taken the bull by the horns," and fearlessly proclaims that there is no good reason why the Southern States should not be represented in the Congress. He refuses to put the true interests of the whole country in jeopardy to gratify partisan spite or fanatical malice. He knows that statesmanship points him to the path of conciliation and reconstruction, and he is steadily pursuing that road to the pacification of the country.

We fancy that he has check-mated the radicals and that they will be compelled to come to terms. They cannot sustain a contest with him upon the points presented, and will hardly dare to press matters to an open rupture. If they do they will find themselves in a hopeless minority, contemptible for their weakness and despised for their fanaticism. It would be a real blessing to the country if Sumner, Wade, Colfax and Company, would raise the war cry against Andrew Johnson, for if once fairly aroused he would not stop the war until he had pulverized and destroyed their organization and made them the scorn and contempt of the country.

The States in the Union.

The official proclamation of the adoption of the Constitutional amendment by the requisite number of States, and among the States mentioned there being seven of those lately in rebellion, and the Provisional Governors having been withdrawn and the governments handed over to the people, the recognition of the fact that the Southern States are in the Union and are a portion of it, entitled to the rights and privileges belonging to States, is complete. In solemn official form, by the highest authority in the Government, they are declared to be States and not Territories—sovereignties, not dependencies. Upon what plea can they now be deprived of the positions which they are thus recognized to hold, or be remanded to a territorial condition? Would not the Government make itself the laughing stock of the world if it were now to retrace its steps after proclaiming through its chief executive officer that "THE WHOLE NUMBER OF STATES IN THE UNITED STATES IS THIRTY-SIX," brand that declaration as a lie, and tell the historian to write it down, that there were but twenty-seven?

The withdrawal of Provisional Governors is another and quite as emphatic a form of recognition of the fact that they are States as the other. For if they are not States they have no right to elect their Governors. Territorial Governors are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Thus in every possible form the Federal Government has declared them to be States, and yet the political mountebanks in Congress are mouthing over the question as to whether they are States. If the "Bare Bones Parliament" was made up of such fellows as constitute our Congress, Cromwell did God a service, and his country too, when he drove them from the seats which they disgraced and sent them flying to their homes.

Letter from Ex-Governor Allen, of Louisiana.

A friend has furnished us with the subjoined extracts of a letter from Ex-Governor Henry W. Allen, of Louisiana, dated City of Mexico, December 3d:

"I am endeavoring to make an honest living as editor, but find it hard work. I have no assistant and but two printers, but I can not complain. I make a good living, and that is as much as I need or expect. Gen. Shelby's Adjutant is one of my printers.

"Our people are well satisfied with this country. Generals Price and Shelby, Governor Harris, of Tennessee, and Perkins, of Louisiana, are all at Cordova, settling on Government lands. Magruder, Maury and General Reynolds are in the employ of the Emperor, and doing very well. Agents are now being sent to Europe and the United States to promote colonization. It is the best country in the world for our people and we expect large emigration.

"The Empire is an accomplished fact; law and order is being restored and the Juarists are on their last legs. Twenty thousand French troops are on their way to Mexico, and soon all the robbers and guerrillas will be cleaned out. The climate is delightful, the lands rich, and money plentiful. It is the promised land of the Southerners.

"I would not accept the position of Governor of Louisiana if tendered to me; I prefer exile. H. W. ALLEN."

SKETCH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The following sketch is furnished by the St. Louis Republican:

Of erect and elastic form, about five feet nine inches high, and well proportioned; of compact, flexible and powerful muscle, he impresses the observer at once as a man of limitless activity and endurance, and, perhaps, of enjoyment. Fifty years sit lightly upon him; he moves as in his prime, and seems never to tire. His complexion is brunette; his hair is dark, but adorned with dots and lines of silver; his dark eyes are brilliant when at rest, but when impassioned are as glowing coals of fire; the crow-feet of years are near them, and glasses of Brazilian pebble mark the decadence of summer light of life. His features are positive and decided; his expression is as vivid as sunshine glancing through crystal prisms; yet care and thought are chiseling their atlas on his manly face and brow. I have heard ladies affirm him the handsomest of all our national dignitaries, and should you ever meet him in the social circle and converse with him, you would doubtless indorse their opinion. Without ostentation, his apparel is chaste and elegant; without vanity, he parades no superfluous ornaments of taste; neither a fop nor a clown, you remark him as the dignified and finished gentleman in his mode and manners.

☞ John Slidell is still living quietly in Paris. His family goes very little into society.

Christmas.

The great holiday of Christendom is at hand, and we tender the COURIER family, wherever found, our sincere congratulations. Christmas is hallowed by a cluster of kindly, religious and poetical associations. Whether it was at this season of year or not when the advent, that cardinal event of human history, took place, is of no conscquence. All tradition is to that effect. Milton in his sublime hymn on the Nativity says,

"——It was the winter wild
When the heaven-born child in the manger lay."

The shepherds who watched their flocks beneath the glowing sky of Palestine, the mysterious men who came from the far East with their offerings, the star which led them on their journey to that lowly Judean manger, were each and all prominent subjects of mediaeval liturature.

That ancient historian of the Church, Neander, drew a most accurate portraiture of the world and of the state of opinion just before the advent. It was a period of mental anxiety, doubt, and skepticism. Men had outgrown their old Pagan creeds, and were looking about them for relief from their suspense and uncertainty. A wide spread belief was prevalent that a man was to be born that would extricate the world from its spiritual thraldom. This belief prevailed not alone among the Jews, but the ethnic or Gentile Nations.

That sweet and grand poet, Vigril, is sublimely explicit as to the coming man in whom the hopes of a wretched race were to be centered. At length He came—not in the purple of kings—not in the palace of the Cæsars was the Savior of man born, but in the stable, in an obscure and despised corner of the Roman nation. True Democracy had its origin in Christianity, and entered the world with the founder of that religion. The history of our race hinges upon that august event of the nativity, which took place in Bethlehem of Judea near two thousand years ago.

But this is no occasion for preaching or prosing. We again tender our compliments to the readers of the COURIER, with the wish that their Christmas tide may be eventful in happiness and crowded with merriment.

LETTER FROM LEXINGTON,

A Cordial How'd'ye--Praise from Brass Buttons---He is Down on Neutrals---He Detesteth the Test Oath--The Yeoman Just Waking up--The Louisville Democrat Just Gone to Sleep--Our Legislature--Nigger Enough--Charley Mooney--&c., &c.,

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

LEXINGTON, KY., Dec. 22, 1865.

My reconstructed friend! I hope you will believe me when I say that I hailed your first appearance with joy, which has in no wise been diminished by finding that your subsequent issues have justified my confidence in you.

Being one of those who was led by his impulses into a hearty support of the Government, and not yet having seen cause to regret it, I suppose a personal explanation will be in order. First, I believe that the hope of the Southern half of our Union rests with those who entered heartily into the defense of the "so called," or engaged heartily in the defense of the Union. I do not believe in neuter men. Consequently, when I see *men* like yourself, who were rebels with a vim, accepting defeat, and shaping their course consistently with the radical change in the affairs of this country, I have faith in their earnestness, their stability, and their professions. Hence I regard the Test Oath as the most injudicious thing that could have been conceived. It excludes the entire South from any representation in Congress.

The course of the Courier shows that you have noted the events of the past four years. How different with other papers which call themselves conservative in Kentucky! The Frankfort Yeoman, for instance, out-Herroded Jeff. Davis while it was safe to do so in Kentucky, and then apparently went to sleep. Its first new-series number was a good specimen of how to arouse enthusiasm. The same arguments and the same ferocious style, which, before it was put to the proof, inspired rebels further South with hopes of great assistance from Northern friends.

The Democratic progress of the radical Unionism until it exhausted the subject, then got off the Union train, and has progressed backward until it is now lost in opinion-nothing which sees advertisement hereabouts. But the evidence pointed to something more definite in the direction of Columbus, with its feelers in this direction.

2. We find some fire-arms, only a few, and in some cases these most determined concealment, before discovery.

4. We find, without exception, a general indisposition to contract—some from a foolish fear of no longer living under the law, some a vague "know not why" and "don't know what to do;" and some testified of others as not intending to contract at all.

We find such expressions as, "It will thunder along through here before Christmas;" "They haven't decided what to do with the women and children;" "They have decided not to kill the women and children;" "Just from prudential motives, I am out, and drive the white men out of the country."

We caution the public to watch the promised good manners of Aaron, owned by Hardy Bryan, of Talbot county, Ga., a dirty, black, squat of a freedman, fifty or sixty years old, black, knock-kneed, of airy important manners; of Josh Dowdell, almost white, with a down under look, but significant of "Get out if you can."

There are one or two more of decided importance, who made their escape to Columbus, but whom, perhaps, we may secure under orders already issued. We say, in view of the fact, vigilance and prompt action are the best guarantees of safety. There are bad white men and black men, and mischief is their aim and vocation.

DECEMBER 4, 1865. G. A. B. DOZIER.

Another Bureau.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

A member of Congress, Mr. Donnelly, has introduced into that body the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, As republican institutions can find permanent safety only upon the basis of universal intelligence of the people; and whereas, the great disasters which have afflicted the nation and desolated one-half of its territory are traceable, in a great degree, to the absence of common schools and general education among the people of the lately rebellious States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Reconstruction be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing in this Capital a National Bureau of Education, whose duty it shall be to enforce education without regard to race or color, upon the population of all States as shall fall below a standard, to be established by Congress, and to inquire whether such a bureau should not be made an essential and permanent part of reconstruction.

Judging from the phraseology of the preamble to this resolution, the member who drew it would have stood a better chance of realizing "paramount safety" in what the axes of very inferior quality have been made and sold as the genuine article. Various stories have been invented and circulated to the effect that "*the old original Collins is dead, and that his sons are making axes in various places.*"

For the information of the public generally, it may not be out of place to state that *Samuel W. Collins is still alive, and devotes much attention to the edge-tool business as ever*, and that there is no other man in the United States by the name of Collins who is making axes.

Theirs is undoubtedly the largest and most perfect establishment of the kind in the world. There may be seen the perfection of ax-making in all its branches—added by machinery invented there, and unlike any other in use.

A machine cuts up the iron, gives it the shape and form of an axe, and punches the eye. This mode of punching the eye of the axe leaves the iron, gives tools a great superiority, as it makes a much smoother and stronger eye than is made by welding in the usual way. The steel for the edge is welded to the iron and drawn down under by trip-hammers ready for shaving to a cutting edge, which is done by machinery with knives suitably hardened. The next step is to harden the axe and draw the temper ready for use. This is a very important part of the work, and is done in a very superior and perfect manner, peculiar to this establishment, by a process which was discovered there and patented; the temper being drawn in ovens, and the heat regulated by thermometers. By this entirely new and unerring principle, the most perfect uniformity and accuracy is obtained. This process of tempering insures a more perfect cutting edge than can be attained by the old and precarious mode of tempering.

The next process after tempering is to polish the surface of the cutting part of the axe on emery wheels. This is done not merely for *looks*, as many suppose, but to obtain a perfect surface that will prevent rust and enter the wood easily. Another object and advantage of the polish is to render every defect and flaw in the steel visible to the eye. After they have received this high polish, which makes the flaws and defects visible, they are examined with great care, by men selected for this duty, and those sole business it is to make this inspection; and no tool is allowed to receive the stamp of "Collins & Co., Hartford," that has any defect that can impair its value. After they have been inspected and marked, the head or *iron* part of the axe is dipped into Asphaltum, to prevent rust; then each tool is weighed and a label with the signature of Saml. W. Collins, is put on every perfect tool, that it may be more readily distinguished from the counterfeits. Then each one is enveloped in a paper to secure it more effectually against rust, and finally they are packed up, one dozen in a box.

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They now employ more than six hundred men, and make over three thousand axes per daily, of more than three hundred patterns, including chopping axes, broad axes, pick axes, adzes, hatchets, sledges, steel spades, machets, &c., &c.

They work up annually eighteen hundred tons of iron, five hundred tons of cast steel, seven thousand tons of coal, and six hundred tons of grindstones, besides large quantities of other articles required in their business.

During the last four years they have also been largely engaged in the manufacture of F. F. Smith's cast-cast-steel plows. For a description of which see advertisement in another column. Of these plows, the testimony of great numbers of persons who have tested them from one to four years, is, that rather than be without them, in sticky soils, they would pay a *hundred dollars apiece for them*.

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Their reputation as the manufacturers of edge tools is believed to be a sufficient guarantee that their cast cast-steel plows are all that they claim for them.—[Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, Dec. 21, 1865.

The Alabama Legislature Upon the Negro Question.

The following is a copy of the vagrant bill, the virtual adoption of which by the Alabama Legislature has created great excitement throughout the country:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Commissioner's Courts of each county in this State, and the corporate authorities of any corporate town, may purchase, rent or provide such lands, building and other property as may be necessary for the employment, support and maintenance of the county or town, and may appoint suitable officers for management thereof, and make all necessary by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the inmates thereof, and cause the same to be enforced: *Provided*, no case shall the punishment inflicted exceed hard labor in or out of said house; the use of chain gangs, if necessary, to prevent escapes, such reasonable correction as a parent may inflict on a stubborn or refractory child, and solitary confinement for not longer than one week, on bread and water.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the following described persons are vagrants, and more exalted ends, than many of the professed Union papers, settle all questions, social and political, by rehearsing many of the wrongs of the negro. The extremists on both sides are like quacks—have one specific for all diseases. The purchase or preparation of nigger for all the ills now inflicting our country. Ask a radical Union man anything about the national debt, and he straightway entertains you with an account of a negro who was killed down South, because he neglected to take off his hat to his master. Ask a Copperhead his views of the tax on leaf tobacco, and before he gets out a whole syllable, his eyes pop out of pure zeal, and pounding across the street, he exclaims, "See that nigger. He's free, now. How do yon like negro equality?" I submit that the public appetite craves no more nigger just yet. We have had nigger for supper, lodging and breakfast until a change is desirable.

So, my dear Courier, amuse and instruct the people with something else. Your old friends—and their name is legion—have great confidence in you. I notice already that more Couriers come to this city than all other papers combined from Louisville.

You will, and so will your readers, rejoice to know that your old friend "the Corporal" (C. E. Money) is flourishing like the seed of the righteous, greatly to the contentment of tailors and hatters. Charley made a common mistake early in life, viz: trying to feed himself by furnishing food for other people's minds. By a series of experiments, tried upon himself, he discovered that all that a man hath will he give for something good to eat. Ergo, when old Charley set up a gentlemen's (inside) furnishing store, and has added improvement to novelty and novelty to improvement, until he has one of the most complete establishments in the West. He does his marketing in St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York. He imports all his liquors, excepting his old Bourbon, apple brandy and peach and honey. He keeps two compounders of drinks on duty in the fabulous part of the establishment, two clerks in the variety store, besides others to sell fish and game. He assists in all these exercises of himself, save when on an occasional visit to Cincinnati to take a nap. Long may he wave.

M. B. D.

☞ The President is whipping in the extremists most beautifully. As an indication that the "rats are leaving the sinking ship" of radicalism, it may be mentioned that the Washington Chronicle, which one week ago was savage on the reconstruction policy and the impenitence of the South, is now eulogizing the President in double-leaded articles. Forney accepts the statements of the President and General Grant that all is right in the South, and says he wants no better witnesses. He don't want to be caught on the weak side, and he is sagacious enough to see that the President's policy must triumph over all opposition.

☞ The Lexington Observer and Reporter proposes a fusion of all parties in Kentucky opposed to the Radicals, to be known as the "Conservative Democratic" party of Kentucky. It wont do. A shorter name must be invented.

Collins's Axes and Cast Cast-Steel Plows.

Under the above caption will be found in this paper the advertisement of the "Collins Company, of Hartford, Conn." About forty years since the first axes ground and polished ready for use were made by this company. It may be surprising to many young persons to learn that, previous to that time, the Northern and Western States were supplied with axes by country blacksmiths. The axes used at that time were generally made from common blistered steel, instead of cast steel.

The Southern States bought at that time miserable axes imported from England, and not ground at all. In those times it usually took a chopper nearly half a day to grind one, so that it could be used.

The great success of the Collins Company induced others to go into the business; and finding the name of *Collins* so popular on edge tools, some of them have very dishonorably attempted to steal the name, and axes of very inferior quality have been made and sold as the genuine article. Various stories have been invented and circulated to the effect that "*the old original Collins is dead, and that his sons are making axes in various places.*"

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☞ An English novelist, Mrs. Edwards, uses this illustration in a recent work: "All day long, like an overseer in a Massachusetts cotton field, Claude passes to and fro between the country roads and vineyards."

RICHMOND.

The Unbalanced Ledgers—Blessed Interference of Fire—It Settles up to Date, and Gives a Receipt in Full—The Little Matter of Several Hundred Millions Involved.

[Richmond Examiner, Dec. 16.]

In April, 1865, when the great break up occurred that toppled the temple of the Southern Confederacy to its foundation stone; when its capital was evacuated and partly burned; when Lee and Johnston surrendered; and when the archives, records, paymasters', quartermasters' and auditors' accounts, disbursements and receipts, tumbled into the streets by the barrel full, flooded the thoroughfares and choked the gutters, thick as leaves in Autumn—waste paper by the ton—that chaotic mass represented the unsettled accounts of almost honest and dishonest, to the aggregate of hundreds of millions of dollars. What a blessed flood of fire and smoke and confusion was that to wash away official sins! What a timely intervention, what a sudden and hasty, and to the defaulter and embezzler, what a pleasant and agreeable mode of settling, adjusting and canceling accounts! "Dead men tell no tales;" neither do little bundles of package-shaped ashes that once were documents, the evidences of indebtedness, and vouchers, full of figures and ill-table writings. Ah! what a blinking, blinding and blustering accomplice, and accessory after the fact, of fraud and villainy, dishonesty and official corruption, is fire! A few live coals in a stove grate can, in a moment, reduce to ashy atoms the proof of a criminal's guilt, while justice is yet knocking at the door, and send those mute, tongueless, languageless atoms out of the chimney top. The flames of a blazing city, the seat of government, can bury out of reach of reckoning, the crimes of its corrupt officials, their unbalanced books, their witness ledgers, their blab-mouthed vouchers and receipts, the accumulated, deepening, damning evidence of years.

It is a fact, doubtless as patent and well-known to the Southern people as it is notorious throughout the world, to applies, that there was scarcely an instance where a Quartermaster, or Paymaster, agent or other custodian of Government funds accounted finally and full of his stewardship during the four years contingency of the war. All men know equally well how these late officials of the late Government lived while the twin carnival of war and robbery lasted; how they were robed in fine cloth of Confederate grey, how they fared sumptuously every day, while the soldiers in the camp and field contended against hunger and cold and summer's heat; how their dwellings were palatial houses of entertainment; how their blockade wines were the rarest, their furniture the most gorgeous and recherche. Confederate Treasury notes were plentiful as leaves in Valambrosa. It was a question with the Secretary himself knew the aggregate, the sum total of the currency issued from the outbreak to the close of the war. The "leaks" in the Treasury, vigilance and power to exhaust the most plethoric reservoir—and the fingers in the Confederate pie were beyond all calculation. Paymasters and quartermasters, and chiefs of bureaus, with pay ranging from two hundred to three hundred dollars, were known to stake as many thousands upon the turn of a card, night after night, at faro tables; champagne by the dozen at $125 per bottle, was "cracked" with as little ceremony or count of cost as if the order had been bottled porter, while $500 suppers and midnight lunches at fabulous, but true Confederate figures, were rated poor and niggardly entertainment. Retired and in bomb-proofs, sucking their thumbs, with slippers elevated over superfluous desks especially prepared for them; scraping their pens till the nibs were worn down nearly distinguished from the counterfeits. Then each one is enveloped in a paper to secure it more effectually against rust, and finally they are packed up, one dozen in a box.

The boom of the great guns from below that jarred their windows and rumbled, no dangers for them. With gold in their pockets, brass in their faces and upon their coats, imbecility and braid was the consequence to power and place and government. When the cause was wrecked, these puppets were the first to turn "wreckers" and begin the "grab game," shouting their watchword, "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost."

Who are the broken in purse, the penniless and poverty-stricken now? Certainly not those vampires of whom we write. They were mindful of their own interests; they made sure to be while the Confederacy shone, and the goose hung high. They laid up something for a rainy day, when the weather was fair, and the gold and greenbacks at a premium. Their pile to-day is as complaisant, their purses are as fine, their jowls as fat, and their skins as fair as in the days when they pocketed the price of their country's blood; for, if any nation was ever plundered upon the altar of official imbecility, corruption and recreancy to sacred trusts, that nation was the late Confederate States of America. No people ever entered upon the achievement of their nationality with more unanimity and determined vigor. No people ever paisied and pansed so suddenly in their career on the road to independence, and no cause ever wilted and sank so unaccountably in a night. It was the canker-worm of corruption at its roots!

A political philosopher has written the universal and accepted truth, that a nation can never be destroyed, but sometimes may become the victim of self-destruction through the treachery and faithlessness of its custodians. With the latter will history class the late Confederation of the Southern States.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Message from Governor Orr---Correspondence Between Gov. Perry and Secretary Seward---Repudiation of the War Debt---The State urged by the President---Gov. Perry to be Relieved.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 11, 1865.

GOVERNOR ORR, to-day, communicated a message to both branches of the Legislature. The message consists of reports of the Superintendent of the Arsenal and the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy. It also contains a proposition from A. L. Childs to purchase the Columbia Canal. The Governor recommends the sale of the canal, and the appointment of commissioners to negotiate the same.

The message also contains a correspondence between Governor Perry and Secretary Seward in relation to the repudiation of the war debt of the State. Secretary Seward says the President hopes the State will lose no time in making an effective organic declaration, discarding all debts made to aid the rebellion. Governor Perry replied that no organic declaration could be made, as the State Convention had adjourned. Secretary Seward, in reply, says the President cannot interfere from a waiting with interest an official expression of the Legislature upon the subject.

LATER.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 11, 1865.

Governor Perry to-day received a dispatch from President Johnson, asking if he (Governor Perry) would be relieved in a few days. The dispatch further says that all is going well, and that it is probable the members of Congress from the Southern States will be admitted in a few days.

COMMUNICATION OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR PERRY WITH REFERENCE TO THE REPUDIATION OF THE WAR DEBT OF THIS STATE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SOUTH CAROLINA, Dec. 9, 1865.

To His Excellency Governor Orr:

MY DEAR SIR: I received, two weeks since, a telegram from the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, in relation to the repudiation of our war debt, in the following words: "Upon reflection, South Carolina would not care to come again into the councils of the Union incumbered and clogged with debts and obligations which had been assumed in her name in a vain attempt to subvert it. The President trusts that she will lose no time in making an effective organic declaration disavowing all debts and obligations made or assumed in her name or behalf in aid of the rebellion. The President awaits further events in South Carolina with deep interest."

In reply to this dispatch, I stated that it was impracticable now to make any organic declaration, as our State Convention had been dissolved by my advice, after having done all that the President had requested to be done, and that I was opposed to keeping a revolutionary body, like that of the convention, in existence longer than absolute necessity required.

I further stated that our war debt was a very small one, and could not be separated from the ordinary current expenses of the State; that South Carolina had been refunded by the Confederate States a large portion of her contributions to the war, and that no one in the State had any right to complain of being taxed to pay this debt, as they were all guilty in incurring it. I stated, moreover, that the estates of widows and orphans had been invested in this debt, as the safest investment that could be made for them, and that it would now be great injustice to this helpless class to disavow the debt.

Yesterday I had the honor of receiving the following communication from Mr. Seward, through the mails:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1865.

"To His Excellency, B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, Columbia:

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 27th inst., in which you state, as the Convention had been dissolved, it was impossible to adopt the President's suggestion to repudiate the insurgent debt, and to inform you that, while the objections which you urge to the adoption of that proceeding are of a serious nature, the President cannot refrain from awaiting with interest an official expression upon that subject from the Legislature.

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD."

You will please, sir, lay this communication before the Legislature, for their action in reference to the "official expression" which the President is awaiting with interest.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

B. F. PERRY,
Prov. Gov. of South Carolina.

☞ Senator Nye, of Nevada, will, it is said, introduce a bill forever disfranchising all who have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

TAX ON TOBACCO.

Ought the Government to Tax Tobacco by Removing the Present Tax from the Manufactured Article and Placing it Directly on the Leaf in the Hands of the Producer?

The above question is now agitated among the dealers and manufacturers of tobacco in New York and other Northern cities, with a view of influencing the action of Congress at its present session.

The newspapers inform us that a large convention of tobacco dealers and manufacturers has recently been held at the Cooper Institute, in the city of New York, for the purpose of embodying their views in the form of a preamble and resolutions, and in that form to present them to Congress and to the United States Revenue Commission appointed by Congress

BY TELEGRAPH.

Secretary McCulloch in New York.

Condition of the Western Indians.

What Offended the French Minister

An Order About Disabled Soldiers.

Decision by the Treasurer of U. S.

DISPATCH FROM GOV. ORR.

Suit Against Washington Officials.

Trouble Feared From The Negroes.

REPORT OF GEN. CARL SCHURZ.

[TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Ways and Means Committee—Secretary McCulloch—Further Appropriations to be Asked For—Destitution of Indians, etc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says that a quorum of the Committee of Ways and Means and Appropriations will remain in session during the recess of Congress.

Secretary McCulloch was entertained at the Astor House yesterday by a select party of friends. He stated that his visit to this city was entirely unofficial. He attended the New England dinner in the evening.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says Congress will be called upon for further appropriations for the support of indigent Indians during the winter, and intimates that $11,000,000 is necessary.

The Western tribes are represented as being in an extremely destitute condition. A letter forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior from Gen. Sully, of the date of the 8th, says there are large numbers of Indians assembled at Fort Rice and elsewhere on the Missouri river, who are manifesting the most friendly feeling for the whites, and are willing to enter into the most liberal treaties.

Gen. Sully remarks that he forwards this information in order to give direct contradiction to the newspaper accounts of a contrary state of affairs among the Indians of that section.

Maj. Gen. Wilson, direct from Georgia, reported to Gen. Grant last evening in Washington.

Last night a fire broke out at No. 143 Fulton street. The damage to property by fire and water amounts to about $15,000.

The Herald's Washington special says persons interested in patents for inventions, and who have been led to believe that it is intended to obtain through Congress essential modification of the patent laws, are authoritatively informed that no material change in such laws will be asked for during the the present session. Only a few minor points, affecting the details of securing patents, will be modified.

Senor Ganieca, the Peruvian Minister to this Government, has been recalled. His recent manifesto against the President of Peru has produced this recall. Senor Ganieca's successor has not been announced. The Consul at New York has also been removed. Senor Ganieca has been Minister resident in Washington for many years.

The United States Treasury has all the schedules prepared, and is ready to pay the interest on the registered bonds of the REBELLION. The Government will probably commence paying them early next week.

From New York---Naval.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The Algonquin has received her spars and rigging, and is receiving a coat of paint, and otherwise preparing for the race with the Winooski. On examination of her boilers it was found that they were so far corroded by the use of salt water as to render them unsafe, and the old ones are being replaced by new ones.

The World's Washington special says the Department of State has completed the instructions which it desires the Minister to Mexico to follow, and he will be dispatched at once to the headquarters of the Juarist Government, to confer with the President of the Republic, and follow him wherever he may go, thus making an active demonstration to Maximilian of the policy which the Government intends to persist in. It is this that has given offense to the French Minister.

The Republican issued an extra last evening on Mexican affairs. Its information purports to come from London, and it declares that a secret understanding between Napoleon and Maximilian allows the former to withdraw the French troops from Mexico whenever Maximilian's payment should become two months in arrears.

The two hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of the Pilgrim Fathers and the sixth anniversary of the New England Society of this city was celebrated last evening at Delmonico's. It was a large attendance, and the occasion was a very pleasant and enthusiastic one.

The Times' Washington special says an order will be issued by General Grant in a day or two directing that the disabled soldiers, capable of doing duty as watchmen in public buildings and other like services, shall have the preference in such employment over able-bodied men in the army. The object of the order is to prevent the discharge and mustering out of disabled soldiers so far as may be by making room for them in positions where they can perform service as well as able-bodied men.

Mr. A. P. Lanto, late military agent for the State of Indiana, who was removed by Gov. Morton, has been appointed to a position in the House of Representatives.

A special meeting of the Workingmen's Union was held last evening, at which a new constitution was adopted, and a circular was distributed calling for a convention of the various trades associations throughout the State to be held at Albany on the 6th of February.

The Herald's dispatches say that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular relative to the restoration of property seized in violation of the revenue laws, and stating that no Collector of Customs has authority to release any property which has been seized for violation of the laws upon the payment of the appraised value, unless the seizure, together with the attendant circumstances, and the appraised value of the same, has first been reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the recommendation of the collector that it be released and requesting authority, and the same has been granted by the Secretary.

Decision of the United States Treasurer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The Treasurer of the United States has addressed a letter to Messrs. Andrew T. Hall and others in this city, which contains an important decision relative to the undivided profits of the national banks. He says: Under the provisions of the forty-first section of the national currency act, I have deemed it my duty to require to be included among the deposits subject to the duty the undivided profits of a bank. It has always been clear to me that profits should pay a duty. Under this section the question might be raised—Should they pay a duty as deposits, or as capital? It appearing to me that they were more in the nature of a deposit than of capital, I have directed that they be so classed. The duty on deposits and on capital is fixed at the same rate, so, by being decided that profits were to pay duty, the duty under either head would be the same in amount, with the exception of a few banks which may possibly own United States bonds in excess of their capital. In case profits were classed as capital, they would be entitled to deduct such bonds to a greater extent than they do now with profits classed as deposits. It is not probable, however, there are many banks that would be the gainers by the different construction.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue construes the law under which he acts to require him to obtain payment from all banks, National and State, of taxes on dividends and surplus, and also to exact license fees required by the same act. While it is true the national currency act in providing for the semi-annual duty specifies this duty shall be in lieu of all existing taxes, it so happens this provision is not applicable to the internal revenue act which became a law subsequent to the passage of the national currency act. I desire to state that I have heretofore, on several occasions, had an opportunity to say both verbally and by written communications that, in my opinion, public policy requires that the surplus fund of a bank to the extent of, say 20 per cent. of the capital, should, under certain circumstances, be exempt from all duty. This view, I am pleased to know, has the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Comptroller of the Currency and of gentlemen in Congress who have given the subject their attention.

It is proposed, therefore, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and by myself, that at some early period of the session a meeting should be held by the officers, in connection with the members of the Committee of Ways and Means and of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, before which committee any matter relating to banks might probably come for consideration, it is most likely the result of such a consultation will be the recommending to and the adoption by Congress of a provision exempting from duty or tax the surplus funds to the extent named, or at least to such an extent as will greatly strengthen the banks by encouraging the accumulation and retention by them of the surplus funds. In regard to the matter of early settlements, I can only say that the present requirements were adopted by the Internal Revenue officers and by this office, after a full consideration was given to the subject, and that the method of making returns of deposit, required by both offices, that is the balance on hand when the books of the banks are closed for the day, has been deemed equitable and just.

The Times' Richmond correspondent says that notwithstanding the distressed condition of that section financially, there is a general expressed wish that our Government should become embroiled in a foreign war. This wish finds its origin in a certain class, in the heartfelt longing for an opportunity to wipe out the disgrace now attached to them on account of the rebellion. There are men who held high offices in the Confederate army who would willingly enlist as privates under the old flag in case of a war with England or France. While hesitating to acknowledge it publicly, a majority of the people of the South feel the disgrace which attaches itself to the name of rebel, or bitterly regret this folly in forming for themselves that of traitor. To free themselves of this imputation, and to put themselves again on a level with their Northern brethren, they are willing to do anything.

The Commercial's Washington special says it is asserted here upon reliable authority that three months hence there will not be a French soldier in Mexico.

A large number of pardons have been granted this week.

The Post's Washington dispatch says the Committee on Appropriations will hold several sessions during the holiday recess, with the expectation of perfecting the prominent appropriation bills. A general reduction will probably be made.

John Minor Botts, who is here, commends the refusal of Congress to admit to seats men who were traitors.

Lewis Clephane, collector of internal revenue, S. C. Robbins, registrar of wills, and J. C. Crossman have entered suit in the Supreme Court against the Mayor of Washington and the members of the City Council and the register of this city, to restrain them from paying out of the corporation funds the expenses of the recent election to take the sense of the people in relation to negro suffrage. The complainants take the ground that there is no authority given in the municipal chafter for the holding of elections of a special character or to determine or ascertain the views of the residents in reference to the extension of the elective franchise to persons of color in this District.

Judge Carter issued an order to the respondents to appear on Tuesday next to show cause why an injunction should not be issued as prayed for.

A petition to Congress is in circulation to-day for signatures in favor of negro suffrage.

The issuing of pardons has almost entirely ceased. About a dozen requisitions were made to-day of North Carolina cases, all of the $20,000 class.

Secretary Boutwell returned to the city last evening from his visit to Ohio.

Governor Perry, of S. C., Relieved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Secretary of State has, by direction of the President, addressed a letter to Provisional Governor Perry, of South Carolina, relieving him of his trust at present. The President acknowledges the fidelity, loyalty and discretion which has marked his administration in the affairs of that State. A copy of the letter has been sent to the Governor elect of South Carolina, tendering him the co-operation of the Government of the United States, whenever it may be found necessary in effecting the early restoration, and the permanent prosperity and welfare of the State over which he has been called to preside.

The following response from Governor Orr has been sent by telegraph:

Honorable William H. Seward, Secretary of State:

The Legislature adjourned at noon. Governor Perry had returned to his home in Greenville. Your dispatch has been forwarded to him by mail. It will be gratifying to the people of South Carolina that her government has been entrusted to officers of her own choosing. I thank you for the tender of the co-operation of the Government of the United States, when found necessary in effecting the early restoration and permanent prosperity and welfare of the State. You may be assured of my purpose to aid in upholding the supremacy of the United States, and in advancing the honor, interest and prosperity of our common country. JAMES L. ORR,
Governor of North Carolina.

Mexican Revolution.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—Advices from Mexico state that a revolution against Maximilian has broken out in Jalisco, and that his officers have been driven from there.

[TO THE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

3 A. M. December 24th.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—The Ouachita river at Monroe rose eight feet in six days. A rise of sixteen feet is reported at Camden, Arkansas.

It is reported that a good deal of cotton is to come in from the West, and that the business is somewhat checked by the screwmen's strike, owners of vessels and stevedors refusing to accede to their demands.

Shreveport dates of the 8th report navigation also suspended on account of low water.

Cotton continued to come in, being hauled a great distance to reach navigation.

The Times' Mexico correspondent says, General Diaz is carrying all before him, and that the whole State of Aojaca is in arms against the Imperialists.

The Liberals are masters of the whole coast between Vera Cruz and Tuspan, and also south of Vera Cruz as far as Sizal.

The Austrians have met with several defeats.

Marshal Bazone writes to Mejia from the northern frontier under double protection from Emperor of Mexico and the Emperor of France.

Carl Shurz' Report.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The report of Carl Shurz on the condition of the South was published this morning. It is quite lengthy, filling sixteen closely-printed columns of the Tribune. General Shurz says that at the time he went South he found the people recovering from the peculiar state of mind into which the surrender of Lee had plunged them. He says that if the re-admission at some future time, under whatever condition, had been promised, it would have been looked upon as a favor. Most of the uncompromising rebels had prepared for leaving the country, and the masses remained in a state of fearful expectancy.

He says he now finds four classes, whom he characterizes as follows:

1. Those who, although having yielded submission to the National Government only when obliged to do so, have a clear perception of the irreversible changes produced by the war, and endeavor to accommodate themselves to the new order of things.

2. Those whose principal object is to have the States restored without delay to their position and influence in the Union, and the people of the States to have absolute control of their home concerns. They are ready, in order to attain that object, to make any ostensible concessions that will not prevent them from arranging things to suit their tactics as soon as that object is attained.

3. Incorrigibles who still indulge in the swagger which was so customary before and during the war, and still hope for the time when the Southern Confederacy will achieve its independence. This class consists mostly of young men, and comprises the loiterers of towns and idlers of the country.

4. The multitude of persons who have no definite ideas about the circumstances under which they live, and about the course they have to follow; whose intellects are weak, but whose prejudices and impulses are strong, and who are apt to be carried along by those who know how to appeal to the latter.

All these classes are agreed, he says, that further resistance to the powers of the National Government is useless, and submission to its authority a matter of necessity. All movements in favor of a separation from the Union have therefore been practically abandoned, and resistance to our military forces on that score has ceased.

The General thinks this kind of loyalty is produced by the irresistable pressure of circumstances, and is therefore of a decidedly negative character. He gives proof in letters of Federal Generals and others, of their hostile attitudes and what may be expected if the troops are withdrawn. He introduces the testimony of the officers of the Freedman's Bureau, and dwells at length on the sentiments of the whites toward them. He thinks that justice can only be secured by the extending franchise.

In the course of his remarks he says the slaves are emancipated in point of form, free labor has not yet been put in the place of slavery in point of fact; and now, in the midst of this political period of transition, the power which originated rebellion is expected to turn over its whole force, developed to another power, which, from the beginning, was hostile to it, and has never yet entered into its spirit, leaving those in whose favor it was made completely without power to protect itself, and to take influential part in that development.

The history of the world will be searched in vain for a proceeding similar to this which did not lead to a violent reaction or most serious trouble and civil disorder. We believe it will prove far more dangerous for the integrity of loyal self-government, if national control in the South be discontinued, while by discontinuing it too soon it may be rendered necessary again in future; when, by continuing it but a limited time, all such future necessity may be obviated. He advocates encouragement of education among freedmen, and, in his conclusion, makes the following remarks:

The loyalty of the masses, and most of the leaders of the Southern people, consists in submission to necessity. The emancipation of the slave is submitted to only in so far as that in which the old form could not be kept up; but although the freedman is no longer considered as the property of an individual master, he is considered the slave of society, and all independent State legislation will show a tendency to make him such.

Practical attempts on the part of the Southern people to deprive him of his rights may result in bloody collisions, and will certainly plunge Southern society into restless fluctuations and anarchial confusion.

The solution of the problem will be very much facilitated by enabling all the loyal and free labor elements to exercise healthy influence upon legislation. It will hardly be possible to secure the freedman against this oppressive class of legislation and private persecution, unless he be endowed with a certain measure of political power.

Fire.

RUTLAND, VT., Dec. 24.—The gas house of the Rutland Gas Company took fire this morning about one o'clock, and was entirely consumed. This fire cut off for the present the supply of gas for this place.

Rebel Funds in Canada.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Herald's Toronto correspondent says an agent of our Post-office Department and the United States Consul at Toronto, Canada, have recently found in bond, in the Custom House in that city, $10,000 worth of United States postage stamps, of the consignment of which to a house by rebel agents in Liverpool, our Government rec'd information in August last. It is supposed the stamps were captured by the Pirate Florida.

An injunction upon the stamps has been gotten out, and it is expected that the question of their proprietorship will be shortly argued before a Canadian Court.

The Herald's Washington special says: The circulation of the National Banks was increased by the issue upwards of four millions of dollars during the past week. The total circulation is about two hundred and fifty-four millions.

The first reception at the White House will be on New Years day, and none other until the re-assembling of Congress.

The Treasury printers propose to establish by indubitable evidence, this week, the fact that no fraud has been practiced in the printing department of the treasury, and that the extra paper is simply excellent counterfeit. Only about a dozen officers remain of the signal corps. In consequence of obstructions offered by citizens to running trains on the railroad between Richmond and Washington, by the placing of ties on the track, the tearing up of rails, &c., the night trains have been withdrawn. The negro troops will look closely after these unquiet localities.

It is rumored that Secretary Harlan, of the Interior, will soon resign, and Hon. Alex. Randall will succeed him.

From North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Dec 24.—The following telegram has been received from Raleigh, N. C., dated 23.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: Your dispatch of this date, relieving me of my duty as Provisional Governor of North Carolina, has been received. It gives me pleasure to be relieved of the responsibilities and labors of the office. I will at once transfer the great seal, the papers and property of the State, now in my possession, to the Hon. Jonathan Worth, the Governor elect. Be pleased to convey to the President my sincere acknowledgment of the honor he has done me, and the confidence reposed in me, in calling me to this position, with the expression of the hope that his plan for reconstructing the insurgent States to their national and appropriate places in the Union, may be crowned with entire success.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN.

Fenians to Make War on Canada.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—It is rumored that the Senatorial deputation of the Fenians have determined on a Canadian war immediately. Measures of compromise between the Cabinet and Senate are now under debate.

Dispatches were received from Head Center Stephens yesterday, and so important were they considered by President O'Mahony that he at once ordered them before General Sweeny, or those who represent what is called the "army," with a view to have their requirements complied with at once. The nature of the dispatches has not as yet been made public.

A letter from London says: The American consul at Dublin is calling on all persons next of kin to Irishmen who died in the American military or naval service to come forward and claim arrearages of pay, prize money and pensions.

A letter from Brownsville mentions the return of a party of Americans who have been exploring the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon and Coahuila.

The people acknowledge Juarez Government in Villa L'Dama as perfect; but offered passports by authority of either Government, as applicants might wish. The same thing transpired in several other towns.

The French troops left Monterey about the 1st of November, reaching Saltillo on the 6th; 4,000 native troops were left in the city.

The French give as a reason for their withdrawal the unhealthiness of the place at Saltillo.

The French officers stated they were going on to San Luis Potosi; that they had too few troops to hold so large extent of country, and that the threatened insurrection in the vicinity of the city of Mexico rendered their concentration necessary. The sale of large quantities of arms and ball in Monterey which would have been necessary for the sustenance of the troops had they remained in Saltillo, rendered this probable.

The French administration of affairs about Monterey has been very tyrannical, and the people everywhere are more dissatisfied with the Empire than they had previously been with the Republic. Many complaints are made of outrages committed on the citizens by French officers, particularly upon Americans and other foreigners.

At a planters' meeting in Marlboro District, S. C., the planters resolved not to contract with any freedmen who could not produce certificates of regular discharge from his former employer, and under no circumstances whatever would they rent any land to freedmen, or permit them to reside on their premises except as employees.

Southern News.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—The Louisiana Legislature adjourned to-day until the 4th Monday in January. The House failed to pass the usual appropriation bills. The Governor vetoed the bill suspending the collection of taxes for 1865, 1864 and 1863, on the ground that it would afford relief to those who had attempted to destroy the Government, and were absent from this State during the war, while Union men who remained paid their taxes.

The Vicksburg Herald has advices of an alarming character, which it deems reliable, from the Yazoo country. The people in the country are reported to be flying to the towns for protection, and the negroes are represented to be arming themselves, and boast that between now and Christmas the land must be given up to them, or they will take it by force.

The colored troops stationed in the county are suppressing the uprise of the negroes, and serious trouble is apprehended.

Our War Claims Against England.

[From the London Army and Navy Gazette, Dec. 2.]

Although Mr. Cobden has not been very successful in some domestic negotiations, he may come to a plain understanding of the position taken by this country with regard to the claims of the United States, which will save a great deal of trouble, and at once determines the question whether any right-minded sane people can see in that position a *casus belli* and act upon it. The Americans, North and South, are very sore because many people here hoped the Southern States would establish their independence, and because others gave the Southern States positive aid in defiance of the Home Government. We have long ago forgiven them the expression of their sympathies with Russia, and their aid—very deadly to their friends—in the shape of American doctors, as well as their joy at our defeats.

We forgive them now their irrepressible Fenianism. But it is dangerous for them to encourage delusions, and to tamper with the passions of a very excitable people, if they do not really mean a war with us on any grounds and at any price. The tone of the whole American press, and of American diplomacy, has been and was unfriendly to England long ere the Southern war, and it was, perhaps, natural that a republic should see no opportunity of advancing or preserving at a monarchy, just as the wild, reckless, runaway boy, who escapes from home or school, twits his older brother with his obedience to order and authority, and calls it "old fogyism," "muffishness," &c., &c. No wonder, then, if there was some satisfaction in England when the insufferable insolence of the American people—who were abusing our Government and extolling their own—was rebuked by Mason's own curse in the shape of a civil war and a revolt against their system, which caused one of the most tremendous contests in history. But in what did we ever err towards America, though erring much little while," and lucky he paused. When he rose to go, she said, with George III. is dead; all the apes in Yankeedom may dance over his dappled hide; George Washington lives forever. There is not a tory left to hint that he was not the faultless monster to which his virgin son of the New World alone could have given birth. If Mr. Caleb Cushing be the bearer of an ultimatum on the subject of American claims, the sooner he sends it in the better, and on the result, whatever it may be, the action of the American Government will remain tied to a breach of the peace. The Northern and Southern newspapers believe that there are preparations going on for war, in so far as the suspension of disarmament is concerned, in the Republican iron-clads. What are we doing? Preparing a Reform bill and budget, writing dispatches, prosecuting our Fenians, and preparing a rod for the people who suppressed the negro rising in Jamaica. Now, the American have the means of putting in movement *one of the largest and finest armies, as far as officers and men are concerned, the world has ever seen; and in the face of it Canada would not be defensible.* But for aggressive purposes, without naval supremacy, their army would be of little or no use beyond their continent. And as each nation believes its fleet and naval system is the best, we act on the belief that in naval preparations generally we hold a supremacy, even though we failed in isolated cases. War would mean an utter ruin of commerce; but *we believe that we could stand the pressure better than America*, which is staggering under a load of financial difficulties. War would stop immigration, which would be nothing to us *but of enormous importance to America.* War would effectually dispose of Mexico. War would test the reality of the subjugation of the South, and determine whether the Confederate chiefs and generals who are now returning to political life, will resuscitate the contest with the hated Yankee which they carried on in the field, and rather live under the rule of the North than fight for the liberation of the South by the side of foreign auxiliaries. But war would be to both countries an accursed thing, a fruitless gratification of evil passions, if it were deliberately forced on either nation by the arrogance and blind, unreasoning pride of the other. It must be avoided at the sacrifice of anything but the national honor, and that neither America nor Great Britain is likely to make.

☞ Edwin Adams is playing at Memphis, Tenn.

Love, Seduction, and Death—A Young Girl Takes Medicine to Produce an Abortion, and Dies—A Scotch Student Plays the Part of Don Juan.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

It was mentioned in yesterday's Democrat that Miss Heaton, a beautiful young lady, had committed suicide by taking poison. Since then Coroner O'Reilly has held an inquest on the body, and it was ascertained that the poison was taken for the purpose of producing an abortion, and not with the intention of committing suicide.

Young McDonald, who stands in the situation of gay Lothario in this case, is a commercial student of slender means, and is receiving his education at the expense of a friend. The Coroner's account of the circumstances of the unfortunate affair is as follows:

An inquest was held on Wednesday in a frame house occupied by Jos. Gallagher, in the rear of No. 705 Broadway, between Benton and North Market streets, on the body of Aurora Heaton. The facts elicited are as follows.

The deceased was tall and well-formed, with prepossessing features, and an attractive appearance. She was an native of Illinois; lately residad at Carbondale, with her mother and stepfather; she sewed for a livelihood, and made herself generally useful. Having arrived at the period of life when her company was sought for by the young men, she became weary of her rural abode and found no pleasure in the rustic society of her village home. She longed to revel in the excitement of city life, and to associate with the more polished inhabitants of the metropolis. About six weeks ago she came to this city, and through the assistance of friends she obtained employment in a house on Collins street, between Wash and Carr, where she remained as a sewing girl until about two weeks ago, when she removed to Mr. Gallager's.

Before coming to this city, Miss Heaton became acquainted with a young Scotchman named McDonald, and from him made the acquaintance ripened into intimacy, and finally into an ardent attachment. McDonald was a student at Stewart's Commercial College. Feeling that their intimacy would lead to unpleasant consequences, the young girl took certain medicines to prevent those dreaded consequences.

On last Sunday evening Miss Heaton left Mrs. Gallagher's and returned on Sunday evening, accompanied by McDonald. She expressed to her lover an apprehension that there was something wrong about her, and on returning from a walk to the river bank on Sunday, she went into Sanders' drug store, on Second and Walnut, and inquired for "golden pills," but they having none, got something else, which she took, but found it produced no effect. On Tuesday afternoon, becoming very uneasy, she wrote a letter to her husband (published below), expressing her fears as to her condition, and urging him to go to a doctor and procure some medicine for her. Between nine and ten o'clock the same evening she went into Keogh's drug store, on the corner of North Market and Broadway, and procured two ounces of oil of cedar, a medicine used as a diuretic and emenagogue for female sickness, and for other purposes; sometimes used by women to produce abortion; in the East several cases of death have been produced by its use for this latter purpose. She took an ounce of this medicine on Tuesday night, and between ten and eleven o'clock she was seized with convulsions, and shortly after became comatose or stupified, in which condition she remained until twelve o'clock, when she died.

A post mortem examination was held, when it was found that a portion of the oil of cedar remained in her stomach unabsorbed. No disease had disturbed the abdominal viscera to any great extent, and she was not pregnant, as she had supposed.

Miss Heaton was twenty-three years of age; had dark brown hair, blue eyes and well developed form. She had a married sister residing near Kansas City, and her brother, it is said, was Colonel of a Missouri regiment during the war.

Isaac McDonald is about twenty-four years of age, good looking, with florid complexion, rooms at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, and boards at the New York Dining Saloon, opposite the Courthouse.

The following letters will give some insight into the history of the young lovers, and show that the "old story" has been told between them:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 19, 1865.

MY DEAR LITTLE YANKEE: How are you this morning? I trust in God you are all right, or at least, have some of your troubles becoming so. Under my present circumstances, I hope for, in fact, both our welfares, that nothing of the kind will occur that we have reasons to be afraid of.

I am in mighty hot water, both for writing and for thinking, this morning, but it is just as usual with me, for I am always so for two or three days after I see you; in fact, I have tried to resist it many a time, but it is all in vain; therefore I shall do so no more.

But my present desire in writing to you was to inform you of the fact that I have bought your furs. The sale was announced, and came off yesterday morning, as I anticipated. I won't say anything about the price till I see you, as I hope that you won't be long. I will expect you on the day appointed that you was to come.

You will no doubt blush, and you will be right, that there will be no scarcity of paper about Professor Stewart's College. Good morning. I will look for you on Thursday afternoon, sure. I remain your little Scotchman. ISAAC MCDONALD.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.

MY DEAR LITTLE SCOTCH: I received your kind note this afternoon, but I am sorry I disturb your mind so when I come to see you. I ought to be a comfort to you, but instead of that I cause you nothing but trouble. I am likely to cause you more, for that medicine hasn't taken any effect. O, Isaac, I feel sorry to cause you so much trouble and expense, when you are not making anything. God knows the trouble I am in about it. I am sorry I let you get me into that. I wish I had helped a little; but I hope you havn't paid any more than what I gave you.

I think you had better go to the doctor and see how much he will ask you. He must do something soon, for I would rather die than have that about me, and me not married.

I pray, Isaac, you will not think any the less of your little Yankee for the trouble and expense she is causing you. I will come down Thursday afternoon, if I possibly can. Excuse bad writing, for I am in a hurry. Good night! From your

LITTLE YANKEE.

Hon. James Guthrie on the Caucus Resolution.

We extract the following from the recent Senate proceedings, as embodying the views of Senator Guthrie of this State:

"Mr. Guthrie—I wish to ask the friends of this resolution if it is contemplated that this committee shall take evidence and report that evidence to the two Houses. If they are only to take what is open to every member of the Senate; the fact that the rebellion has been suppressed; the fact that the President of the United States has appointed officers to collect the taxes, and in some instances judges and other officers; that he has sent the post-office into all the States; that there have been found enough individuals loyal to the country to accept the offices; the fact that the President has issued his proclamation to all these States appointing Provisional Governors, that they have all elected conventions, that the conventions have rescinded the ordinances of secession, those of them have amended their constitutions and abolished slavery, and the Legislatures of some of them have passed the amendment to the Constitution on the subject of slavery—if they are only to take these facts which are open and clear to us all, *for one sincerely* said Mr. Guthrie, his My principal objection to the resolution is, that this committee can give us no information which we do not now possess, coupled with the fact that the loyal conservative men of the United States, North, South, East and West, do most earnestly desire that we shall so act that we are the United States of America in full accord and harmony with each other.

"I know it has been said that the President had no authority to do these things. I read the Constitution and laws of this country differently. He is to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed;' he is to suppress insurrection and has the power to put in his hands, and I do not see why, when he marches into a rebel State, he has not authority to put down a rebel government and put up a government that is friendly to the United States and in accordance with it; I do not see why he should do that while the war goes on, and I do not see why he may not do it after the war is over. The people in those States lie at the mercy of the nation. I see no usurpation in what he has done, and I see no objection! *Now I am one, an ready to accept it.* Are we to send out a commission to see what the men whom he has appointed have done? it is said that they are not to be relied on; that they have been guilty of treason, and we will not trust them. I hope that no such ideas will prevail here. I think this will be a cold shock to the warm feelings of the nation for restoration; for equal privileges and equal rights. They were in insurrection. We have suppressed that insurrection. *They are now States of the Union, and if they come here according to the laws of the States, they are entitled, in my judgment, to representation, and see how we stand.* I am a Democrat, and a minority even if they meant now what they felt when they raised their arms against the government; but they do not, and of those whom they will send here to represent them, when I am satisfied of the loyalty I am just as loyal as any of us—even some of those who took up arms against us.

"I really hope to see some one move a modification of the test oath, so that those who have repented of their disloyalty may not be excluded; for I really believe that a great many of those who took up arms honestly and wished to carry out the doctrine of secession, and who have succumbed under the force of our arms and the great force of public opinion, can be trusted and a great deal more than those who did not fight at all.

"To conclude, gentlemen, I see no great harm in this resolution except the procrastination that will result from it, and that will give us nothing but what we have before us."

☞ Lieutenant General D. H. Hill, late of the Confederate army, arrived in this city yesterday, as a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, now convened in this city.—[Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

[Written Expressly for the Louisville Courier.]

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

BY SANS SOUCI.

"Oh! Mother—little Mother—Louie is very, very cold!"

"Never mind, my darling, you will go to sleep by and by, and forget it all."

"I don't think I can, little Mother. *Please* come to bed, so that your Louie can hug up and get warm."

The voice was plaintive, and the mother's heart yearned, as only a mother's can, towards her boy, but she answered with feigned cheerfulness:

"Not now, pet; mother will directly, though, just as soon as she finishes this flower. Be patient."

She did not dare turn her face to meet those wistful eyes, lest her courage should fail her and the work remain unaccomplished.

The boy spoke no more, but with a shivering little sigh, lay still, trying to be quiet so that he might not trouble little mother, and soon fell asleep.

On through the weary hours, that meek-browed, pale-faced woman bent above the delicate cloth, upon which she wrought with almost magic art, flowers, bursting buds, and affluent vines, and all the while her fingers pursued their busy task, she sat sadly dreaming over the beautiful past of her own childish life, the dim, uncertain future, and the gloomy present, with its pinching necessities and hard work, with scant earnings, scarcely enough to put food in the mouth of her precious child and to sustain herself, and it was impossible in her reduced condition to even hope to obtain raiment for the winter, whose biting winds and keen frosts had already commenced their work of frigid blight. At last, as the solemn clock in the neighboring cathedral tolled out five o'clock, she rose with a startled air, saying aloud, "Oh! I must sleep a little bit, or I'll give out before tomorrow's sunset." The fire had died down in the rusty little stove, and the candle was flickering, like a last hope, in the socket of the old tin candle-stick, as she laid down beside her boy, and, with a sigh, resigned herself to a lethargy which would weary more than it would refresh her.

"I am sorry, Miss Fairfax, that I was delayed a day in the work, but indeed it is very tedious, and I have to wait in the shop in the forenoon." This was said in a weary, dejected tone, as if the speaker wished to lie right down and die.

"You cannot possibly regret the delay as much as *I do*, Mrs. Porter." The tone was cold as Greenland's frost and snow, though the lips were scarlet and beautiful that spoke them.

"I gave the work to you to assist you, but if I am to be *put by* for other engagements I can easily bestow my custom elsewhere."

"I am sorry you are displeased, but the matter could not be averted."

"We will not talk any more about it, now that you have brought the work home."

The seamstress became embarrassed, at this cold rebuff, and for a few moments remained silent, but remembering the eager little face watching for her (for it was Louie's mother) in her dismal room, she gathered courage enough to speak again.

"Can I receive payment this evening, Miss Fairfax? I have many necessities."

"Spare me the pitiful tale—it is such an *old* one!" said the young lady, holding up her fair hands in trembling horror. "I can't pay you this evening—it is not important, and I have no small change now."

"But, madam——"

"Further conversation upon the subject is unnecessary; let it be understood that you will be paid whenever it is convenient."

Mrs. Porter rose with a crimson flush upon her cheek, and a strange glitter in her eye, and a queen could not have spoken more proudly:

"'A laborer is worthy of his hire,' Miss Fairfax, and *God* knows I am worthy of mine. The rich seldom remember the poor, and more seldom their necessities. My child is suffering with cold and hunger, and I *must* have the money to-night."

"*Must* have? Well, upon my word, you do exceed almost any one I ever met in *your station* before. "*Must* have,"—eh? You had better get it, then!" and with a little angry laugh Miss Meeta Fairfax rose from her easy chair and faced her seamstress.

"Of course I am in your power, Miss Fairfax, but I hope justice will convince you that I ought to be paid to-night" replied Mrs. Porter, crimsoning to the temples.

"Well, your hope will be blasted then, for justice convinces me of no such thing,' and a little excitedly she jerked the bell-cord. Almost immediately the door opened and she said tartly, "Jessie, show this woman out."

Nothing more was necessary—goaded by the arrogant beauty's insolence, Mrs. Porter could endure no more. Drawing her scant shawl still more closely about her she followed the servant with a proud and haughty step, saying as she passed Miss Fairfax: "I present you with the work, Miss Fairfax, insomuch as *you forget your position, I shall remember mine!*"

"Was there ever such unheard of impertinence before, and that, too, when the jade disappointed me about the work until too late to accomplish my objects?" said Meeta Fairfax stamped her slippered foot with unconcealed rage.

It was "Christmas Eve," and Meeta Fairfax was expecting Col. Richard Clark there that evening, consequently she had been very soon dissipated in self-contemplation of her pretty face in her Psyche glass, as she robed herself in a tasty toilette for his distinguished reception in a few hours.

Scarcely had she composed her neck and running down into the parlor, arrayed herself in a becoming attitude before the door opened and her guest was announced.

"Oh! I am so, *so* glad you came to-night!" she exclaimed, springing gracefully forward to clasp the gallant Colonel's hand.

"*You are?*" And there was a genuine ring of pleasure in the mellow, manly voice.

"Yes; *I am*, and especially, as I have just finished a little present I have been busy making for you! for lo! these many days!" and she laughed merrily.

"Ah! indeed!" said the Colonel, smiling. "You have aroused my curiosity. When will you gratify it? Must I wait, like a good boy, till Santa Claus comes, or will you be a dear little fairy and make my heart glad now?"

Meeta's heart burned at his words, and a pretty blush rose and flitted over her rounded cheek, as she answered:

"By and by, after you get warm, I will show you your present. Let us talk now!" and seating herself upon the charming *tete-et-tete*, she playfully pointed to the vacant place beside her. A second bidding was unnecessary, and very soon they were lost in pleasant converse, and the subject of the "present" entirely forgotten—at least by one of the party. Meeta Fairfax was playing a desperate game. She was madly in love with Col. Clark, and it was the height of her ambition to wrest from the most irresistible wiles of her clique of lady friends the "Lion of the season." Handsome (a necessary requisite with some women!), talented and wealthy, besides being only a few weeks from an European tour, and "so interesting," no wonder that the hero of the year, and prince of gentlemen, should attract universal admiration and attention from the fair sex.

Meeta had more than once heard him speak with scorn ill-concealed of fashionable women, whose "wings never soared higher than their bonnet-tops," and she assumed the innocent and guileless to perfection with him. She "loved home and household duties," she said, and admiring her apparent character, Col. Clark spent more hours at the residence of Judge Fairfax, Esq., than any other one in the city of C——; and if ever inclined to win a second love, (for he lost his first,) he felt his heart go out to the artfully attractive girl who so beguiled him with her silly flatteries and assumed guilelessness.

Resolutely was he determined to stake all "on one throw of the dice" that "Christmas eve," but something seemed to whisper "wait yet a little while," and luckily he

A modest blush, "And *here* is the Christmas present Meeta Fairfax offers," and she produced the elegantly embroidered slippers pons inaugurated on the numbed fingers and aching heart, without one pang of self-mortification at the disgraceful falsehood she was acting.

"They are most exquisite, and my thanks are due to be expressed in words!" he said, gallantly bowing and carrying the fair, tapering fingers to his moustached lips, and then, looking down on them, said, softly: "And these little snow-flake fingers have wrought all these beautiful stitches! How can I express my appreciation? How can I thank you"—looking in her gleaming eyes—"save by telling you every floral beauty here"—glancing on the tufts of flowers—"will claim corresponding memory-blossoms in my heart, and I must ever remain your debtor for this rare and perfect gift!"

Many more graceful and gallant compliments were given and received, and Colonel Clark at last departed with his precious present, whispering over to his own apartments: "Not to-night, but to-morrow, I will ask Meeta to become my wife."

(So much for a dainty bit of handiwork, girls!)

"Christmas Day!" Why the very words have a jubilant ring of joy in them! Telling of happy homes and happier hearts, of laughter and merry voices, of dancing feet over snow banks, glittering and brittle as childish dreams. These were all bright realizations on the "Christmas Day" of which I am telling, and in the crowds of radiant faces and merry, merry footsteps over the fashionable thoroughfares in the city of C——, none dreamed of the misery, care, gaunt woe and despair in humbler, darker, gloomier tenements in the working part of the city.

Mrs. Porter sat with her little boy upon her knees, and now that her fond words

WEEKLY CORIUER.

WEDNESDAY....DECEMBER 27, 1865.

ON 'CHANGE.

A few days ago we alluded to the proposed tax by the Government on the entire product of the cotton crop—the amount of tax to be fixed at 10 cents per pound. Intimately connected with this subject is the tax which some advocate should be levied upon leaf tobacco, as being the most equitable, yielding the greatest amount of revenue, preventing frauds, &c., &c.; and in order to understand properly the bearing and results of such a measure, we propose to make "a few remarks"

ON TAXING LEAF TOBACCO.

1. A tax on leaf tobacco would necessitate such a complete and radical change in the system and working of the law, as to seriously damage the trade throughout the whole country, while the probably increased revenue to be derived therefrom would not compensate for such and so great an injury.

2. It would require the services of a vast increase of inspectors in addition to the already large number of Government officers in order to guarantee a strict surveillance of every tobacco plantation, farm, or patch, so that no leaf would be allowed to escape; for it would be as feasible for the leaf to be smuggled by the farmer, or others, into a manufactory without paying the tax, as it is to smuggle the manufactured article out of the factory free of the tax. Indeed, the field of operations for rascality would be broader, more extended, because the number of localities where manufacturing is carried on are few, their limits of operations circumscribed in comparison with the extent of country that would require careful watching which grows tobacco.

The farmers and planters, moreover, would be so hampered by such a system as a "tax on leaf" that they would, in our opinion, turn their attention to the cultivation, in a great extent, of other articles of produce instead of tobacco, in order to be relieved of the annoyance, vexations and espionage of Government inspectors.

A tax on leaf would not only affect the manufacturers and dealers in manufactured tobacco, by unsettling the value of the manufactured article, but it would cut off entirely nine-tenths (9-10) of the dealers in leaf, thereby decreasing the value of the product very materially, as well as serving to discourage the production.

To properly and effectually secure the payment of the tax on leaf tobacco would require the appointment of an immense corps of inspectors, or detectives, to see that the planters accounted for every pound they cultivated, and the establishment of a large number of bonded warehouses for its storage when ready for market. Then every dealer, shipper and manufacturer, and others speculating in tobacco, would be required to *give bond* for the amount of tax assessed, or *pay* the same before the removal from the bonded warehouses. Manufacturers would be compelled to pay the tax on the removal of the tobacco to their factories. All re-handlers of tobacco, and shipping and re-drying factors would either be forced to pay the tax on all leaf bought by them, or give bond for the amount of the tax on the same. The ability to pay or give the required bond for such a leaf tax as the Government must necessarily levy to supersede the present forty cent tax would certainly be limited to comparatively few persons, and thus the trade would be forced into the hands of a small number, who would become monopolists, controlling the entire tobacco trade of the country. Manufacturers, cutters, shippers, and dealers of all kinds in leaf tobbacco would find their business damaged alike, and all the profits resulting from the product would pass into the hands of a few wealthy operators, and that, too, without the tax thus levied yielding the Government one farthing more than is now realized from the tax on the manufactured article.

It has been alleged that the tax on manufactured tobacco has been unproductive in the past, which unproctiveness must be mainly ascribed to the tardiness of Congress in increasing the tax from fifteen cents to thirty-five cents, as the interval between the time when Congress received the first proposition to increase the tax, and the passage of the revised law, July 1st, 1864, was so great as to allow manufacturers, who, by exerting every means and working night and day, with increased labor, to accumulate an enormous stock of manufactured tobacco which paid only the fifteen cent tax. This fact goes far to explain more fully and satisfactorily the cause of the low price of manufactured tobacco, and the general inactivity which prevailed with all manufacturers for so long a period after the passage of the thirty-five cent tax law, than any assumptions that the law has been evaded to any great extent. Little or no income could have been anticipated to result from a trade which had been so effectually killed by so suicidal a policy of Congress.

It is only within the past two or three months that manufacturers have been able generally to resume work, and the reason that they can do so now with the prospect of a slight profit, is simply because their trade has somewhat recovered its healthy tone arising from the gradual reduction which has occurred in the stock of "low taxed tobacco."

Would it not now be the greatest folly when the evils of the Congressional action of 1864 are working off by the natural courses of trade, and the manufacturers throughout the country are just beginning to resume their business and make returns to the Government, to inaugurate so radical and complete a change in the law as to enforce a tax in the leaf?

The present system of collecting the revenue from tobacco does not seem capable of much improvement. The machinery for its operation is established and well understood. It would require much time and great wisdom to alter it without imparing its efficiency.

The only change desirable in the tax on manufactured tobacco, is a general reduction of the present rate, which sould be gradual.

It should be constantly in view that leaf tobacco holds an important and prominent place in the export tables of the country, therefore our legislators in Congress should consider well and maturely what effect a tax on the leaf would produce, and what might be the probable results arising therefrom. One of the most valuable forms in which tobacco is exported is strips and factory dried leaf, which are prepared chiefly for the English market by an innumerable number of factories, small and large, throughout the entire tobacco region of the country. A large amount of capital is required to carry on the stripping and drying business. Should a tax be levied on leaf tobacco heavy enough to take the place of the present tax on manufactured tobacco, the capital now employed in these factories would have to be increased three or fourfold, or else bonds be executed with approved security for the same. The practical result of which would be the closing up of nine-tenths of the factories thus engaged. A similar result would effect other dealers in leaf, such as shippers, re-handlers, &c.

The financial condition of the country imperatively demands that every productive interest of the country, and most especially every production that serves or is calculated to equalize the balances of exchange between our own and foreign countries, should be carefully fostered and economized, and not hampered or jeopardized by unwise or hasty legislation.

Under the present system or law, manufacturers are allowed to put up tobacco and move it in bond, that is—they are not required to pay the tax until the tobacco is removed for consumption, and even this advantage has only induced comparatively few manufacturers to continue the business, owing to the difficulty and inability of the smaller capitalists to give the required bonds. A tax on the leaf would tend still more to confine the manufacturing interest to a lesser number, and would also throw around the entire trade so many difficulties and harassing troubles as to force it into the hands of a few monopolists. Monopolies at all times and in all climes are most inimical to the prosperity and well-being of the people wherever they exist, and it is therefore hoped that no such incubus will be permitted to rear itself in this country, to be maintained and fostered by so important and valuable a product of the nation as tobacco.

In what we have herein stated we are satisfied that we have expressed the views entertained alike by planters, dealers, and manufacturers, and we trust that all who are interested in this subject, in other parts of the country, will unite and act in concert by opposing any radical change in the present tax law, so far as relates to tobacco. The advocates for the change in the law, as it now stands, are confined to a limited number of large cutters and cigar makers, who favor a change for the purpose of concentrating the business into their own hands, and of course are actuated more by motives for their own individual aggrandizement than for securing a greater revenue to the Government, or for the general good of the people.

We have considered this matter from the stand-point that a tax on leaf tobacco can be levied only on the tobacco used for consumption, as it is well known, and a conceded or indisputable fact, to all acquainted or conversant with the workings of the trade that an export duty on leaf tobacco cannot be levied for one iota without destroying the entire foreign traffic in the article, as the product will not allow any such tax; besides, the plain written and unmistakable precept of the Constitution of our country positively prohibits the levying of any export duty upon the products of any of the States; hence such a tax is debared from being enforced, and no sane man would, with any regard for law, think of proposing such a scheme.

The Question of Labor in Kentcky---Action of the State Agricultural Society.

The Kentucky State Agricultural Society met in the Senate Chamber at 2½ o'clock, December 14, 1865.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Col. L. J. Bradford, who on taking the Chair, stated that the object of the meeting was to take up and consider the great subject of labor, and as there were gentlemen present from various portions of the State, all equally interested in supplying Kentucky with labor in every department of industry, he hoped they would present their views, so that there might be so free an interchange of opinion as to enable the committee appointed by this Society to present the subject to the Legislature in their memorial, in such a manner and with such suggestions, as would not only command their serious and prompt attention, but secure, at their hands, the adoption of such measures as would at once meet the exigencies in which our State is placed by the abolition of slave labor.

Gov. Jacob addressed the meeting. He regarded the capitalists and agriculturists as presenting a common ground on which all parties could meet. He was of the opinion that the negro could not be relied on for labor, without some mild system of coercion; and as slavery was gone, he urged the importance of supplying its place with white labor, so that our vast mineral and other resources might be developed, &c.

Hon. J. F. Bell, of Boyle, having been called upon, stated that he had no matured views on a subject of so much delicacy and importance. In his opinion the freedmen should be induced to remain, believing from their local attachments to their homes they could be made very useful to their former masters. He expressed it as his opinion that the Slave Code should be revised by the Legislature and urged the committee to prepare and present to the Legislature their plans and views. He regarded capital abundant. All that was wanted in the State was an effective police force, and to develop our vast mineral and agricultural resources.

Mr. R. W. Scott, of Franklin county, presented the following resolutions, which were read to the society:

Whereas, The sudden and forcible abolition of slavery in Kentucky has made an entire change in the future system of labor, and whereas, it is the duty and the interest of the people of the State to substitute the labor which has been lost by such other labor of a kind which shall display the highest degree of industry, fidelity and capacity; therefore,

Resolved, That all practicable means should be adopted to induce the best white population to settle in the State, regard being had only to their physical ability, mental capacity, and prospective usefulness as citizens.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Kentucky be respectfully requested to authorize an agent to visit Europe for the purpose of, as far as practicable, to visit the principal countries of Europe whence emigration may be expected, for the purpose of inviting, directing and assisting the emigration of labor and capital to Kentucky.

Resolved, That as an inducement to emigration within the ensuing twelve months, all such labor and capital shall be exempt from State taxation for the term of ten years.

In within one minute but pointed remarks, expressed his views on the subject under consideration. Referring to his resolutions, he remarked that he had thought much on the subject, and felt the deepest interest in adopting such measures as would best accomplish the object, regarding his resolutions as only suggestion, willing to yield them to any others which might be regarded better by the society.

Mr. Bijur, representative from City of Louisville, then addressed the meeting. He stated that he had offered a bill on the subject of emigration in the Legislature, which had been referred to the Committee on Agriculture, the provisions of which he, in the main, would defend. He had collected much valuable information on the subject of emigration; was eloquently delivered, proving that the speaker had devoted much study and time to the subject, and had made himself master of the same.

On motion of Hon. J. F. Bell, of Boyle, Mr. Bijur was requested to furnish to the committee a copy of his bill now before the Agricultural Committee for their consideration.

The bill of Mr. Bijur was by him furnished and read by Colonel Hodges. After which, Mr. Craig, of Scott county, Colonel Hodges, Mr. Scott and others, addressed the meeting.

In view of the great importance of the subject, Mr. Scott, of the committee, asked for further time to make report.

Mr. Baker, of Louisville, addressed the meeting, giving his views, and especially that a subject of such vast importance should be considered and even if not the most mature consideration; and also, as it was one which was to affect the interest of every portion of the State, he regarded it important that conclusions should not only be referred, but that a convention should be called to meet in the city of Frankfort, in which every portion of the State, as well as every interest, should be, by delegates, represented, and thereupon offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be authorized to issue a call for such Convention to assemble in the city of Frankfort, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society, on the 11th January, 1866.

The following gentlemen, on motion, were appointed the committee in obedience to provisions of above resolution: L. J. Bradford, R. W. Scott, Harrison Taylor, and A. Hodges.

Meeting adjourned to meet in the city of Frankfort Jan. 11, 1866.

J. L. BRADFORD, President.
JAMES J. MILLER, Secretary.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

THIRD DAY.

The Assembly met as usual and went into a long and spirited discussion of the new name for the body, instead of the General Assembly of the Confederate States, under which they could not now retain their charter to hold property.

Dr. Baird reported, as chairman of the committee, a name selected from many proposed—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Others proposed, The Reformed Presbyterian Church; The Southern Presbyterian, The Constitutional Church.

Dr. Ross very strenuously urged as a name The Presbyterian Church South. He wanted something very distinctive, and our people would love their Church better than ever.

Mr. John Miller, of Virginia, with his usual fluency and adroitness, met his opponents very successfully, and seemed for awhile likely to carry his point in favor of the name General Assembly of Presbyteries in the United States.

The venerable Dr. Smythe, of Charleston, with all his native vigor of expression, urged several names with excellent grounds; assuming you to agree with him successively that each one was the best, until at last he himself voted for the one recommended by the committee. So the matter was decided by a large majority, afterwards made unanimous, and now stands, "The Presbyterian General Assembly in the United States."

The Assembly heard several reports and overtures. One asking advice as to inviting Northern ministers to fill our pulpits. Referred to a committee.

On motion the Assembly adjourned to meet at night.

At 7½ P. M., the Assembly met again and went into the selection of the next place of meeting.

Dr. McIlwaine nominated Petersburg. Memphis was also nominated and unanimously selected as the next place of meeting.

☞ The aroma of some women's hair, says an exchange, is like new-mown hay, and the world-weary man is all the better for its perfume. Dead hair and cold hearts usually go together. Commend us to the old woman whose hair even in age has not lost its life, for such an one still basks in the memories of her youth. The hair and voice never lie, although all other created things may and will.

Dr. Edward Jenner.

For ages a loathsome and terrible disease had afflicted the world. Throughout India and Arabia, towards the West—Russia, Germany, France, Spain, and England—even before the tenth century, its fearful power became gradually known by sad experience. It crossed the Atlantic with the Spaniards to Peru; it filled the beautiful cities of Guatemala and Mexico with mourning and woe; the savages of North America fell before it "like leaves of the forest." It did not come, like the plague, after long years of absence; but was always in the different countries—a universal scourge and terror.

When once stricken, the sufferer generally lingered for eight or nine days, an object of disgust and dread to those about him—but recovery was almost unknown. This circumstance, together with its fearfully contagious power, had made the small-pox an object of fear to all; while, at the same time, it has excited the intense interest and close study of many eminent medical men. One of this useful and noble profession was at length destined to be the honored instrument of freeing his fellow men from this fearful destroyer.

Edward Jenner, the son of an English clergyman, went to London at twenty years of age to be educated as a physician under the instructions of the celebrated John Hunter. Having completed his studies, he returned to Berkley, his native place, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and soon became eminently popular and successful. Cases of small-pox often came under his care, and caused him much anxious thought. On one occasion, as he had overheard a woman remark that "she could'nt have the small-pox, because she had had the kine-pox;" and the incident was never forgotten.

Dr. Jenner now called to mind that no instance of the disease had occurred among the dairymen of the neighborhood; while the kine-pox, similar in nature, but very seldom fatal in its results, was common among them. The idea, as far as he can indicate, prevailed among cattle, and the dairyman, in milking and taking care of them, also contracted it. Dr. J. immediately began making inquiry on the subject, and, after much observation and many experiments, convinced himself that a person once having the kine-pox would never take the other, however much exposed to it. From this he formed the idea of producing the lighter sickness in each individual in the community, by an easy process called vaccination; thus preserving them from the deadly influence of small-pox, and limiting, if not entirely suppressing, its fearful ravages.

It was in 1776 that Dr. Jenner commenced his investigations; but such was the ignorance and superstition of the common people, and the prejudice of the higher classes, that for more than twenty years he toiled and struggled. Still, a proper work is at the time of issuing said writ, under my custody unnoticed and almost unknown. His statements in the public journals and newspapers were considered as dreams of an idle, fanciful man, and the only attention shown them was ridicule and contempt. But opposition, however much intense, at last triumphed. In 1798 he published his celebrated work, "An Inquiry into the Cause and Effects of Kine-pox," which is now found in every physician's library, and is the standard one on the subject.

Attention was gradually called to the matter, and, after some hesitation, his plan was adopted in the hospitals and other public establishments of Europe and America. England delayed longest to yield its sanction to the experiments of its own countryman—a world's benefactor—we are happy to say, lived to see all his generous hopes realized. Public honors were heaped upon him for years; but at length, in January, 1823, at the ripe age of seventy-four, he went to lay them all aside, and go to his long rest; leaving a name which will ever deserve to be one of the most honored of mankind.

A New Sort of Fire Engine.

It is well known that the heat of conflagrations is sometimes so intense that water produces no effect on it, and very frequently the heaviest stream cannot prevent a speedy rekindling of an extinguished part. An Englishman, said to be a Mr. Amsden, of Liverpool, has invented a preparation as a substitute for water, which is very cheap, simple and effective. It is thus described:

"This is nothing more than the discovery of the fact that a pint of water charged with ten times its weight of carbonic acid is a complete extinguisher to fire. The compound is cheaply made and used with facility, being put into a small reservoir which a man carries easily on his back to any place required, without more than ordinary muscular exertion than that caused by carrying an ordinary knapsack. Arrived at the place of action, all that the fireman has to do is to turn a cock and direct the jet by means of a flexible tube and mouth-piece upon the fire, the machinery inside giving the force of a force-pump capable of throwing the jet forty feet high. The material is as harmless to health, life or property, as an ordinary Seidlitz powder, is ready for instant use, and the charge it has been given to the vessel the more effective it is in action."

The London Advertiser gives the following account of an experiment with this "soda fountain" engine, which costs only from $15 to $22, according to the size:

"A square shed, made of rough timber boards, equal in size to an ordinary cottage, open at the top, and with a door way also open at one end, was plentifully stored with staves of tar barrels, slabs of old dry timber, whose natural oil, as well as the turpentine, petroleum, (which water does not touch at all when in flame), were plentifully poured. This mass of easy ignitable and combustible material was set fire to, and within one minute the flames rose high into the air, and the heat was so intense that the numerous company of gentlemen who had assembled to witness the experiment, hastily retreated to every available corner, to prevent their faces from being scorched by it. When the enkindlement were then set to work, and it seemed for about a minute and a half as though the experiment would be a failure, but almost immediately afterwards the flames subsided, and within five minutes from the time the fire was kindled, it was completely extinguished, by only four of these engines, and had the bearers been able to approach it near, in a shorter time than they were able, from the extreme heat and intensity of the combustion, there would be in little doubt that it would have been subdued in less time. But it is obvious that in ordinary cases it would not be necessary in either dwelling houses, chambers, warehouses or manufactories, to employ such large means, and that at the first alarm of fire one of these portable engines, carried to the spot, would extinguish it almost instantaneously.

General Jackson's Message.

While waiting yesterday to hear the message read we were reminded (as Mr. Lincoln would have said) of a repetition once made by that large-hearted nature's nobleman, John C. Rives, of a statement that General Jackson did not write his message. Mr. Rives, the publisher of the Globe, had an opportunity of knowing who was the author of the messages during the Old Hickory administration, and he declared that he never saw but two footprints in them. One was these words, interlined in the chirography of Amos Kendall: "The blessings of government, like the dews of Heaven, should descend on all alike;" and the other, in the handwriting of Martin Van Buren, was a phrase which General Jackson had used at a Cabinet meeting: "We will ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong." On another occasion Attorney General Butler composed a paragraph to a message, but it was on a law point, and was written at General Jackson's request.

The Cabinet undertook to alter General Jackson's annual message to Congress, delivered on the 5th of December, 1835, wherein he gave his views on the payment by France of the indemnity due the United States. Mr. Rives had gone up to the White House on the night previous for a manuscript copy of the message, and while chatting with General Jackson, Maj. Donelson, the Private Secretary, came in with the document as amended by the Cabinet. Gen. Jackson heard Major Donelson read the somewhat lengthy and wish-washy sentences that the Cabinet had substituted for one of his own pithy paragraphs, and then ordered the Major to strike it out—every word of it—and replace what he himself had written. The paragraph thus restored reads thus:

"The honor of my country shall never be stained by any apology from me for the statement of truth and the performance of duty; nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principle on which our institutions have been framed."

This paragraph Mr. Rives called "Real Old Hickory, with the bark on." What pity that some such man is not in the political events of that epoch, who still live among us, will not write and publish their reminiscences!—[National Intelligencer.

THE DEER CHASE.—Deer swim with great strength and buoyancy, and when hard pressed generally make for water, or as it is technically termed, "soil." To determine the best direction in which to make casts for recovering the scent when lost at water, demands the greatest perfection of the huntsman's skill.

Occasionally deer have been known to take to the sea. A stag leaped over a cliff near Corscombe, a height of some three hundred and sixty feet, and was of course dashed to pieces, as were two or three of the hounds that followed him. On another occasion an old stag when hard pressed took to the Bristol channel, and swam boldly out to sea. He was observed from a small vessel, and a boat was sent after him. With much trouble he was secured, hoisted on board, and eventually taken to Cardiff, and sold. In some cases, where a boat has been found at hand, the huntsmen have followed, and secured the animals when exhausted by long struggling with the waves, by means of ropes thrown over the horns.

The speed of the red deer is very great, although the animals never appear to hurry; it is said to be equal to that of the hare.

☞ A little four-year old pet stood looking out of the window a few days ago, when an expressman stopped just opposite, and tied up the horse's tail to prevent it trailing in the mud. She watched the operation intently for a moment, and then called out eagerly: "O, see, Auntie! the 'spressman is making a waterfall for his horse!"

☞ A gold vein three feet wide is the latest Munchausen from Montana.

The Case of Martin, an Alleged Spy and Incendiary—The Writ of Habeas Corpus Served on Gen. Hooker —The General's Return to the Supreme Court—He is Ordered to Produce the Prisoner on Wednesday Next.

[From the New York Times.]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 18.

Before Justice WM. H. Leonard.

In the Times of Friday last we published a full report of some proceedings in the Supreme Court of the day previous, in the matter of the application of Robert Martin to be discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, from Fort Lafayette, at which prison he is now confined by the orders of the President of the United States, on the charge of having been a confederate of Kennedy and others, in attempting to burn the city of New York, by setting fire to the hotels and other public buildings, in December, 1864. The writ, last week, was dismissed, on the ground that it had been served on the proper person. Gen. Hooker was ill at the time, and the officer made the service on Brevet Brig. Gen. Van Buren. The court held that the service was not a compliance with the statutes of this State; that if Gen. Hooker could not have been served personally, it was then incumbent on the official to serve the writ on the jailer, keeper of the prison, or the officer having charge of Fort Lafayette. The first proceedings having been discharged, the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Larocque, obtained a new writ, which was made returnable yesterday, at 12 o'clock.

At the hour named the court-room was crowded to an unusual degree by spectators, and he had overheard a woman remark that "she could'nt have the small-pox, because she had had the kine-pox;" and the incident was never forgotten.

Mr. Larocque then called to mind that no instance of the disease had occurred among the dairymen of the neighborhood; while the kine-pox, similar in nature, but very seldom fatal in its results, was common among them. The idea, as far as he can indicate, prevailed among cattle, and the dairyman, in milking and taking care of them, also contracted it. Dr. J. immediately began making inquiry on the subject, and, after much observation and many experiments, convinced himself that a person once having the kine-pox would never take the other, however much exposed to it. From this he formed the idea of producing the lighter sickness in each individual in the community, by an easy process called vaccination; thus preserving them from the deadly influence of small-pox, and limiting, if not entirely suppressing, its fearful ravages.

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A New Sort of Fire Engine.

It is well known that the heat of conflagrations is sometimes so intense that water produces no effect on it, and very frequently the heaviest stream cannot prevent a speedy rekindling of an extinguished part. An Englishman, said to be a Mr. Amsden, of Liverpool, has invented a preparation as a substitute for water, which is very cheap, simple and effective. It is thus described:

"This is nothing more than the discovery of the fact that a pint of water charged with ten times its weight of carbonic acid is a complete extinguisher to fire. The compound is cheaply made and used with facility, being put into a small reservoir which a man carries easily on his back to any place required, without more than ordinary muscular exertion than that caused by carrying an ordinary knapsack. Arrived at the place of action, all that the fireman has to do is to turn a cock and direct the jet by means of a flexible tube and mouth-piece upon the fire, the machinery inside giving the force of a force-pump capable of throwing the jet forty feet high. The material is as harmless to health, life or property, as an ordinary Seidlitz powder, is ready for instant use, and the charge it has been given to the vessel the more effective it is in action."

The London Advertiser gives the following account of an experiment with this "soda fountain" engine, which costs only from $15 to $22, according to the size:

"A square shed, made of rough timber boards, equal in size to an ordinary cottage, open at the top, and with a door way also open at one end, was plentifully stored with staves of tar barrels, slabs of old dry timber, whose natural oil, as well as the turpentine, petroleum, (which water does not touch at all when in flame), were plentifully poured. This mass of easy ignitable and combustible material was set fire to, and within one minute the flames rose high into the air, and the heat was so intense that the numerous company of gentlemen who had assembled to witness the experiment, hastily retreated to every available corner, to prevent their faces from being scorched by it. When the enkindlement were then set to work, and it seemed for about a minute and a half as though the experiment would be a failure, but almost immediately afterwards the flames subsided, and within five minutes from the time the fire was kindled, it was completely extinguished, by only four of these engines, and had the bearers been able to approach it near, in a shorter time than they were able, from the extreme heat and intensity of the combustion, there would be in little doubt that it would have been subdued in less time. But it is obvious that in ordinary cases it would not be necessary in either dwelling houses, chambers, warehouses or manufactories, to employ such large means, and that at the first alarm of fire one of these portable engines, carried to the spot, would extinguish it almost instantaneously.

General Jackson's Message.

While waiting yesterday to hear the message read we were reminded (as Mr. Lincoln would have said) of a repetition once made by that large-hearted nature's nobleman, John C. Rives, of a statement that General Jackson did not write his message. Mr. Rives, the publisher of the Globe, had an opportunity of knowing who was the author of the messages during the Old Hickory administration, and he declared that he never saw but two footprints in them. One was these words, interlined in the chirography of Amos Kendall: "The blessings of government, like the dews of Heaven, should descend on all alike;" and the other, in the handwriting of Martin Van Buren, was a phrase which General Jackson had used at a Cabinet meeting: "We will ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong." On another occasion Attorney General Butler composed a paragraph to a message, but it was on a law point, and was written at General Jackson's request.

The Cabinet undertook to alter General Jackson's annual message to Congress, delivered on the 5th of December, 1835, wherein he gave his views on the payment by France of the indemnity due the United States. Mr. Rives had gone up to the White House on the night previous for a manuscript copy of the message, and while chatting with General Jackson, Maj. Donelson, the Private Secretary, came in with the document as amended by the Cabinet. Gen. Jackson heard Major Donelson read the somewhat lengthy and wish-washy sentences that the Cabinet had substituted for one of his own pithy paragraphs, and then ordered the Major to strike it out—every word of it—and replace what he himself had written. The paragraph thus restored reads thus:

"The honor of my country shall never be stained by any apology from me for the statement of truth and the performance of duty; nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principle on which our institutions have been framed."

This paragraph Mr. Rives called "Real Old Hickory, with the bark on." What pity that some such man is not in the political events of that epoch, who still live among us, will not write and publish their reminiscences!—[National Intelligencer.

THE DEER CHASE.—Deer swim with great strength and buoyancy, and when hard pressed generally make for water, or as it is technically termed, "soil." To determine the best direction in which to make casts for recovering the scent when lost at water, demands the greatest perfection of the huntsman's skill.

Occasionally deer have been known to take to the sea. A stag leaped over a cliff near Corscombe, a height of some three hundred and sixty feet, and was of course dashed to pieces, as were two or three of the hounds that followed him. On another occasion an old stag when hard pressed took to the Bristol channel, and swam boldly out to sea. He was observed from a small vessel, and a boat was sent after him. With much trouble he was secured, hoisted on board, and eventually taken to Cardiff, and sold. In some cases, where a boat has been found at hand, the huntsmen have followed, and secured the animals when exhausted by long struggling with the waves, by means of ropes thrown over the horns.

The speed of the red deer is very great, although the animals never appear to hurry; it is said to be equal to that of the hare.

☞ A little four-year old pet stood looking out of the window a few days ago, when an expressman stopped just opposite, and tied up the horse's tail to prevent it trailing in the mud. She watched the operation intently for a moment, and then called out eagerly: "O, see, Auntie! the 'spressman is making a waterfall for his horse!"

☞ A gold vein three feet wide is the latest Munchausen from Montana.

The Case of Martin, an Alleged Spy and Incendiary—The Writ of Habeas Corpus Served on Gen. Hooker —The General's Return to the Supreme Court—He is Ordered to Produce the Prisoner on Wednesday Next.

[From the New York Times.]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 18.

Before Justice WM. H. Leonard.

In the Times of Friday last we published a full report of some proceedings in the Supreme Court of the day previous, in the matter of the application of Robert Martin to be discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, from Fort Lafayette, at which prison he is now confined by the orders of the President of the United States, on the charge of having been a confederate of Kennedy and others, in attempting to burn the city of New York, by setting fire to the hotels and other public buildings, in December, 1864. The writ, last week, was dismissed, on the ground that it had been served on the proper person. Gen. Hooker was ill at the time, and the officer made the service on Brevet Brig. Gen. Van Buren. The court held that the service was not a compliance with the statutes of this State; that if Gen. Hooker could not have been served personally, it was then incumbent on the official to serve the writ on the jailer, keeper of the prison, or the officer having charge of Fort Lafayette. The first proceedings having been discharged, the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Larocque, obtained a new writ, which was made returnable yesterday, at 12 o'clock.

At the hour named the court-room was crowded to an unusual degree by spectators, and he had the bar and others anxious to hear the legal questions involved discussed before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Larocque, in behalf of the prisoner, presented the original writ, with the return of the officer who served it, indorsed thereon. The return showed that personal service had been made on Maj.-Gen. Hooker.

Mr. S. G. Courtney, counsel for respondent, Gen. Hooker, then read the following affidavit, which was duly signed and sworn to by the General:

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF ROBERT MARTIN.

To the Honorable the Supreme Court of the State of New York:

I, the subscriber, Joseph Hooker, in answer and return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, do certify:

First—That the said Robert Martin, named in the said writ of *habeas corpus*, is now, and was when the writ is now, and was at the time of issuing said writ, under my custody and detained by me as such Major-General of the Army of the United States, duly and lawfully commanding the Department of the East, at the City of New York; and he said Martin is now, and was at the time of issuing said writ, under my custody and detained by me as such Major-General Commanding, by virtue of the authority and laws of the United States, and of the lawful order of the President of the United States.

Second—And I further certify and return in answer to said writ that annexed hereto are copies of the orders under which the said Martin is now, and was at the time of the issuing of said writ, in my custody. Said orders are annexed and are marked exhibits A and B, and the offenses of said Martin, for the trial of which said orders were issued and delivered to me, are hereinafter specifically mentioned.

Third. And I further certify and return that said Martin is now, and was at the time of issuing said writ, duly claimed and held in custody by me, commanding as aforesaid, by virtue of the authority of the United States, for trial according to the laws of the United States, before the proper military tribunal or commission, now and heretofore, and at the time of his arrest, existing in the City of New York, for a military offense, which is now, and was at about the month of December, 1864, with his confederate Kennedy (since that convicted and executed) and other confederates and spies of the so-called Confederate Government, wilfully, traitorously and feloniously to burn the City of New York, in which said city there were at the time certain buildings and public records belonging to and the property of the United States, with the intent to burn and destroy the same, in violation of the laws of war and in aid of the rebellion against the Government of the United States, and in violation of the laws of the United States; and for the offense of being a spy of the so-called Confederate Government, at the City of New York, during the rebellion against the United States Government on or about the month of December, 1864.

Fourth. And I further certify and return, in answer to the said writ, that pursuant to the provision in that respect contained in the first section of the act of Congress passed March 3, 1863, entitled an act relating to *habeas corpus*, &c., the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was by the President of the United States duly suspended throughout the United States, and was so suspended at the time of the said arrest of the said Robert Martin for the offenses aforesaid, and at the time he was so held and detained for trial by a military tribunal of the United States, as aforesaid.

The undersigned, therefore, for the reasons aforesaid, without intending any disrespect to the process of, or to his Honorable Court, respectfully declines to produce said Robert Martin.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1865.

R. C. ELLIOTT, Notary Public, N. Y. City.

(EXHIBIT A, COPY.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T.-GENL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. J. Hooker, Commanding Department of the East and New York City:

SIR: By direction of the President, Robert Martin, a confederate of Kennedy, now in confinement at Louisville, has been ordered to be sent to New York and delivered to you for trial before a military commission. I inclose herewith copies of the papers relating to the subject.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

(EXHIBIT B.)

WAR DEP'T., ADJ'T. GEN'S. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer, Commanding Department of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.:

The President directs that Robert Martin, a prisoner at Louisville, be transferred to New York and delivered to Gen. Hooker for trial. Acknowledge receipt.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Mr. Courtney, after reading this return and the exhibits of General Hooker, said the return had been considered carefully, counsel had been consulted, and after an examination of all the authorities bearing on the questions involved, and after much deliberation, the General had been advised to take the course he had. The military power of this country was undoubtedly subservient in some respects to the civil law and civil courts. Gen. Hooker, as he says at the close of his sworn return, intends no disrespect to the law, to the Supreme Court, or to your Honor, but by the advice of his counsel he makes this return, and counsel now asked that the writ of *habeas corpus* be discharged.

Mr. Larroque not only objected to the discharge of the writ, but he moved, as counsel for the prisoner, for an attachment to be issued against General Hooker forthwith for contempt of court. It seemed that the General defied the power of the Supreme Court, for in his return he quoted a paragraph to a message, but it was on a law point, and was written at General Jackson's request.

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PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

To all to Whom these Presents may Come, Greeting:

Know ye, that, whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the 1st of February last, passed a resolution, which is in the words following, namely:

A resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII.